

# THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT



### TRAINING IN THE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE

THOSE of our readers who are keenly interested in every phase of nursing education will read Dr. Russell's article on Nursing the Insane with very great interest. In this paper, Dr. Russell has not only shown the development of training schools in the insane hospitals, but he has also pointed out the disadvantages that this class of schools labors under in competition with those of general hospitals, because of the greater lack of interest on the part of the general public in the care of the insane. There is no field of work which calls for the missionary spirit more than in that of nursing the insane, and the appeal is especially for women to fill the places of teachers and organizers in the institutions of every state.

The recognition of the training schools in hospitals for the insane, has been one of the problems, in many instances the stumbling block, in state registration, and the subject is one which should be given intelligent study by all leaders of the registration movement.

Dr. Russell in his position as medical inspector of the State Commission in Lunacy in New York, is studying the question of the development of the training schools from the broadest and most liberal standpoint. We think it is largely through his influence that the thirteen state hospitals of New York have been brought into line with the requirements for registration. Some slight concessions have been made to these hospitals, but the general trend of their development is along the lines suggested by the education department and the board of examiners, and the ultimate result must be that of better nursing care for the insane.

In Illinois, both the Illinois Training School and the Presbyterian

Hospital Training School have formed an affiliation with the Elgin Insane Hospital, the service of three months being part of the regular course in the former, and in the last being optional with the pupils.

We hope to live to see the day when nurses in every general hospital will serve a short period in a hospital for the insane before being registered. In our opinion, the general nurses need this special training nearly as much as the nurses trained in the insane hospitals need the general training.

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### NURSING OF MALE PATIENTS

SOME points in Miss Bean's article on the problems of the private nurse recall to our mind the criticisms which we have heard from some of our readers for whom we have great respect for publishing the articles on Venereal Prophylaxis and the discussions that have appeared in our pages from time to time on the subject of catheterization of male patients.

If the JOURNAL were published as literature for the general public, we think these criticisms might be well founded. When we consider that the JOURNAL is published for nurses, who both in hospital and in private nursing are constantly brought face to face with such problems, we contend that the discussion of them in any professional nursing journal is not only legitimate but absolutely necessary.

Some superintendents of training schools through carelessness, and others through ignorance, fail to give to their pupils not only the protection which they should have during their training, but the instructions which they need to face the difficult situations which nurses are daily called upon to meet.

In our own experience, as a superintendent of a training school, we tried always to give nurses in training the most careful protection in regard to these matters. Questions of male catheterization, friction in typhoid baths, isolation with contagious cases, etc., being sources of contention with the medical staff during our entire career.

The sudden development of a condition which was thought to be small-pox, in a man brought into a hospital for an operation following an accident, made it necessary for both the patient and the nurse who had been doing his dressings, to be isolated, as it was felt that her exposure had been very great. It proved to be not small-pox but something less virulent, but requiring isolation for some weeks, when the man was returned to the public ward from which he had been transferred.



A few mornings later we found a letter on our desk signed, "The Men of Ward B," which was a protest against sending nurses into the isolation pavillion with men, containing the statement that since his return this patient had been making the most grossly indecent comments on the situation which, these men felt, were too great an indignity for such honorable young women to be subjected to. The men recognized the fact that the woman was too high-minded to have even suspected the villainess of the man's thoughts.

While from our own long years of private and hospital nursing, we believe the man who does not recognize and respond to decency in a woman is an exception, we do believe that the young nurse in training and in private duty needs to be carefully guarded from unnecessary exposure to this kind of insult. It is because of the possibilities of this kind that it is necessary in our training schools that women should have reached years of maturity before being admitted to training.

Miss Bean refers to the necessary caution of nurses in caring for men who are alone in hotels which is another side of the same story. In our opinion, unless a man is ill enough to really require nursing care, we think a nurse is justified in giving first consideration to her own reputation as a woman and to that of the profession of which she is a member.

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#### WORK OF THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED

THE Committee of One Hundred, appointed by the chairman of Section 1 of the American Association for the Advancement of Science has as its aim the establishment of a national department of health.

One of the first questions to be decided is whether it will be better to have a separate department of health with a cabinet minister of its own at the head, or to establish a bureau under one of the existing departments. It may be difficult, perhaps impossible, to create a new department. Should a subordinate bureau be established instead, another question to be settled is that of selecting the most suitable department under which the new bureau may work. Part of the work to be undertaken by this new bureau is at present being carried on under the Department of Agriculture, part under the Department of the Treasury, under the name of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and part under the Department of Commerce and Labor,—that of Vital Statistics.

The work of such a national health bureau is to be similar to that of any department of health, only with a wider scope and higher author-

ity, its great aim being the lessening of loss of life by preventible disease.

The idea has been endorsed by many prominent societies, among them the American Medical Association, and it has the approval of President Roosevelt.

By such a central national bureau, questions of pure food, control of contagious diseases, pollution of water supply, infant mortality, etc., can be taken up and energetically pushed. Communities not sufficiently awake to safeguard their own interests and those of their neighbors can be compelled to abide by hygienic regulations which will result in good for all.

Wisely carried out, such a plan must be an immense factor in hastening progress along the lines of right living. Certainly there is need of some broader authority than now exists for the regulation of sanitary conditions on railroad trains and at resorts of all kinds, to which people are transported in thousands, in half an hour, from the sanitary supervision of a city to a country district that is without laws. The toilet rooms which travelers and picnickers are compelled to use in hot weather are so disgustingly foul that it would seem not improbable that much of the sickness in every community could be traced to them. The remarkable part of it is that decent respectable people accept such accommodations from the railroads and from summer resorts and picnic places where they pay dearly for all the privileges which they may enjoy. With a national law it would be possible to bring all public places under sanitary inspection.

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#### WORK FOR THE YEAR

THE eighth volume of the American Journal of Nursing, which will begin with the October number, will offer to its readers a continuation of the helpful and practical articles which it has always been its aim to furnish.

A paper by Dr. Lowman, of Cleveland, on the Evolution and Development of the Nurse, which will appear in the October number, is the strongest justification we have yet heard of the struggle of nurses for higher education.

The paper in this number on Insane Nursing will be followed soon by one written by a nurse who has been a teacher in schools connected with insane hospitals, giving further information on the same subject along practical nursing lines.

Several papers on Visiting Nurse work are promised for the near future.

The special problems of the private duty nurse will not be forgotten, a paper by Miss Holmes of St. Paul, whose spicy article on hourly nursing last year proved so attractive, will be one of the first to be presented, followed by several on the care of babies and children, by one on post-operative nursing by Miss Perry, and on scarlet fever by Miss Mathieson.

State registration will be kept closely in view and its progress reported, while the new department of Nursing in Mission Stations promises some very interesting material.

Two women physicians of Chicago are preparing a paper on the Opsonic Index, expressed in terms which nurses may understand without a strain of the intellect, and it is hoped that glimpses of life at Cranford Farm may occasionally brighten our pages.

The Book Reviews and Notes from the Medical Press will continue to be carried on by the same able hands, and the Foreign Department will be enriched by Miss Dock's observations during her present sojourn abroad.

At their spring meetings, both the New Hampshire and Texas state nurses' associations adopted the JOURNAL as their official organ. With the new volume we shall stand as the representative of ten organizations.

It is hoped that the JOURNAL readers will make the magazine of use to themselves and others by sharing with it all new knowledge which comes in their way and by asking the help of others in solving vexed questions which arise. An exchange of ideas and questions is always helpful.

To alumni members particularly, we appeal for assistance in broadening the circulation, reminding them that the larger the circulation, the more valuable the magazine becomes to the individual reader, as it has always been the policy of the JOURNAL directors to improve the JOURNAL rather than to increase the dividends of the stockholders.

The marked increase in the circulation during the past year was due, undoubtedly, to the fact that during the whole year the business management received the entire attention of Miss Davis a member of the staff, but her success was made possible by the cordial coöperation of members of alumni associations, superintendents of training schools, and individual nurses in different parts of the country. More than one instance has come to our notice of women who have made the JOURNAL's interest a part of their campaign for state registration, doing the work

unsolicited and without compensation because they saw the need of professional enlightenment of those away from nursing centres.

Now that the private nursing editor has taken up permanently the detail work in the editorial office, the editor-in-chief hopes to be more at liberty to keep in touch with work in different sections of the country and to give greater time and study, personally, to the new problems which are constantly coming up for consideration than she has been able to do for the last two years.

In closing the volume we extend to all who have coöperated to make the year a success grateful appreciation.

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### THREE NOTABLE RESIGNATIONS

THREE women who have been prominent in the development of training schools in the first decade of progress, have recently resigned from that field of labor.

Mrs. Gretter, who has been for eighteen years superintendent of the Farrand Training School in Detroit, has relinquished this position for a change of occupation and is to have supervision of the district nursing work of Detroit. Mrs. Gretter is a graduate of the Buffalo General Hospital. She is one of the women who has been morally and professionally a great force in the educational progress of nurses, not only in the west, but of the whole country.

Miss Tooker who has been for fifteen years at the Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago, of which she is a graduate, part of the time as assistant superintendent, and later as superintendent, has retired to life on a farm, in partnership with Miss Hill, the dietician. Miss Tooker has not been a public worker, but has confined her interest and energies almost exclusively to the development of her own school, which she has brought to a high degree of excellence.

Miss Lucy Walker, a graduate of St. Bartholomew's in London, was superintendent at one time of the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia, and has held the same position for a number of years at the old Pennsylvania Hospital. Of late years she has been debarred by ill health from taking a very active part in work outside of her own school, but she has been a great force by her influence on those associated with her, and has always been loyal to every progressive movement for the uplifting of nursing. Miss Walker is to retire to private life in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where she will assume the care and education of a young girl cousin who has been recently left an orphan.

The retirement of these three members of the pioneer group of workers creates vacancies which will need to be ably filled if the profession is not to suffer materially in consequence.

Mrs. Gretter is to be succeeded by Miss Krueger, a graduate of the Illinois Training School and of the Economics course, who has been doing excellent work in a less prominent place. Miss Tooker is to be followed by Mrs. Mayfield, a graduate of the Michael Reese school; and Miss Walker by Miss Payne, graduate of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, who was at one time her assistant and has recently been at the head of the Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia.

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### CONFUSING TERMINATIONS

It is a pity that there is not a good plain Anglo Saxon word which could be made to take the place of *alumnæ*, which, being of Latin derivation, and having various forms, sometimes proves a stumbling block to those who have not studied that language. Let us make an effort to get its different terminations clear.

*Alumnus*, masculine, singular, means a man who is a graduate.

*Alumni*, masculine, plural, means men who are graduates.

*Alumna*, feminine, singular, means a woman who is a graduate.

*Alumnæ* (pronounced *alumnee*) feminine, plural, means women who are graduates.

Of these four forms of the word, the one that concerns us is *alumnæ*. This may be used as a noun, "We are *alumnæ* of our school," or as an adjective, "The Nurses' *Alumnæ* Association."

We constantly see the phrase "Nurses' Alumni Association," but unless this phrase is used to describe the graduate association of a school where male nurses are trained, it is incorrect. Some associations of women nurses have this wrong phrase printed on their handbooks and incorporated in their constitutions. Probably this error arose from a remembrance of some high school alumni association, but there the case is different, as both men and women are members and the masculine term is used to include all.

At our public meetings we sometimes notice a little uncertainty on the part of the speakers, as if they were not quite sure which form to use. Let us cling to the one form which belongs to us as women, *alumnæ*, and forget there are any others.

In this connection we want to say that always when any suggestion is made for the broadening of the membership of the national *alumnæ*



association some one raises the question of the effect upon the name, of the admission of other forms of societies. Many have the impression that the name applies only to one form of organization.

The Nurses' Associated Alumnae is an association of organizations of women who are graduates of accredited schools. Whether these graduates are banded together in county or city associations or whether they represent one school only, they are all alumnae of schools of good standing, and as such, may be included in the broader meaning of the title of our national society.

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### THE PENSION FUND COMMITTEE

IN our last editorial we neglected to mention, in connection with the work outlined for the coming year at the Richmond meeting, the appointment of a committee on a national pension fund, of which Miss M. E. P. Davis was made chairman, while Miss Jamme of Rochester, Minnesota, and Miss Wyche, of Durham, North Carolina are the members.

The instructions to this committee were to investigate the whole broad field of pension methods and report at the next meeting.

Of course there is the question of different state laws which must be considered and which may be something of a stumbling block, but we believe that by studying the working methods of such funds as the Carnegie Teachers' Pension Fund, the government fund for civil employees, which is now being agitated, and those conducted by labor organizations, there can be evolved, from them all, a plan by which the national pension fund for nurses can be established, under the control of the Associated Alumnae, to which a nurse can contribute during her active years, and, in proportion to her contributions, receive a pension when she retires from active service.

This is one of the most important of our committees and should receive the active assistance of every nurse who can aid in this constructive period by giving to Miss Davis or to either of her associates any facts which may come to her knowledge having a bearing on the successful establishment and management of any such fund.

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### OMISSIONS FOR WANT OF SPACE

THE number of announcements of graduating exercises sent to the JOURNAL during the summer months has been unusually large. To publish them all in full would practically occupy the whole number, conse-

quently rather than seem unjust to any, we have decided to omit them all for this season.

Many of these took place in May and June and the programmes were of the usual order. It is interesting to note that each year more attention is paid to the graduating classes as their members sever their connection with the schools, that these exercises are taking on more of the form and importance of such functions in other educational institutions, the social side not being omitted, in which the alumnae associations are taking a prominent part in the entertainment of the graduates.

In contrast to our own graduating exercises, which consisted of a less than five minutes' interview with a member of the training school committee who had never condescended to speak to us before, a most formal presentation of the diploma with the somewhat cold remark, "You have done very well,"—the festivities enjoyed by the graduates of today seem to be in delightful contrast.

Another progressive feature, which is increasing slowly in different sections of the country where training schools are affiliated with universities, is that the nurses are graduating with the student body, dressed in the academic cap and gown. This is perhaps more marked in the west and this particular kind of affiliation and development we hope to see increase rapidly over the country.

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#### 1907 A PROPOSED NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

At the International Red Cross Conference, held in London in June, Comte A. de Csekonics, the representative of the Hungarian Red Cross Society, paid a beautiful tribute to the work of Miss Nightingale, calling attention to her personal service, to her modesty and self-forgetfulness, to the value of her Notes on Nursing, and to her work as a founder of the system of modern trained nursing.

He introduced a resolution which reads as follows: "The incomparable name of Miss Florence Nightingale, who has earned for herself unforgettable renown in the sphere of humanity and elevated the task of caring for the sick, once so humble, to an art of charity, imposes on the Eighth International Conference of Red Cross Societies the noble duty of rendering homage to her virtues, firstly, by a warm expression of its high esteem; by establishing a Nightingale foundation with a commemorative international medal intended solely for such ladies as shall have particularly distinguished themselves in the work of nursing."

It was agreed by the Conference to refer the project to its various branches in the different countries before taking action upon it.

A Nightingale medal, to be bestowed by the International Red Cross organization would be an honor greatly prized by any nurses who might win it.

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#### WORK FOR RED CROSS NURSES.

THE account given on another page of this magazine, of the relief service performed by Red Cross nurses in Boston during the celebration of Old Home week, suggests a present and most useful form of work for nurses enrolled under the Red Cross.

It is always somewhat hard to keep one's enthusiasm at top pitch for indefinite work to be performed at some vague future time, but if Red Cross nurses can prove of constant service in the communities where they dwell, greater numbers will be ready to enroll themselves, and this practice in first-aid treatment on minor occasions will be no poor preparation for the greater emergency of a national calamity.

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#### WORK OF THE INTER-STATE SECRETARY

WE want to urge the officers of state associations to respond promptly to Miss Sly's appeal found in the official department for printed matter relating to state organization, registration, etc.;—and to the officers who are new, and who have perhaps not followed the work closely during the past year, we would say that the inter-state secretaryship has proved to be, under Miss Sly's able management, one of the great forces in the registration movement. Since the creation of that department there has been a recognized fountain head to which the state workers could turn for information and assistance. From Miss Sly they receive the printed reports, copies of bills, etc., from the other states, and also her personal advice, and at many times the inspiration of her presence at public gatherings.

Miss Sly's being an officer appointed by the Associated Alumnae brings the state work into close and definite affiliation with that society, a relationship which it did not have in the beginning.

We would also remind state officers who are seeking information from Miss Sly, that they should prepay postage and express on all packages, and also, when her presence is desired in public meeting, that they should provide for her travelling and hotel expense.

### THE PARIS CONFERENCE


Miss Dock's report of the Paris conference needs no word of ours to add to its intense interest. Nurses all over the world will rejoice that the meeting was so largely attended and that it was in the fullest sense so unquestionably a success.

Miss Dock will send us for the October number an account of nursing conditions in France, and in the same number we shall publish Mme. Gillot's paper on the "Early Teaching at the Salpêtrière."

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### THE NEW YORK STATE MEETING

AFTER an interval of eighteen months, the New York state nurses' association will hold its regular meeting in Syracuse, in October. The first announcement is found on another page and the full program, etc., will be given in the October JOURNAL. We want to remind individual members and affiliated societies that it is time to be considering plans for attending the meeting and the appointment of delegates.



## NURSING THE INSANE

By WILLIAM L. RUSSELL, M.D.

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NOT so many years ago, but that the terms are still employed occasionally by the ill-informed, institutions for the insane were known as "madhouses," and those who looked after the inmates, "keepers." The principal qualifications of a "keeper" were a phlegmatic temperament and a strong arm. Later, when more humane and intelligent methods came to be applied, "attendants" took the place of the "keepers," and good moral character, a kindly disposition, and a fair degree of intelligence and common sense were required of them. Within the last twenty-five years, a further and still more significant development has appeared in the establishment of training schools and the training and employment of "nurses" in the institutions for the insane. The resources available for the training of nurses, and the nature of the duties of a nurse in these institutions are probably not well understood by the general body of nurses, and others interested in the care of the sick. The prevailing views are perhaps accurately expressed in an editorial which appeared not long ago in a metropolitan medical journal, and was in part as follows:

Except in cases of casual illness, the nurse in a lunatic asylum has little occasion to train herself or himself in the duties and attentions that make up the nurse's occupation in caring for the sick and injured who are of sound mind. Hence the service is not popularly supposed to qualify a person for the general career of a nurse.

To traditional views of insanity, and to the peculiar nature of illnesses which require that the sufferers be cared for apart from others, is due the prevailing ignorance, which prevents even those otherwise well-informed, from associating mental disorders with disease processes, manifested by familiar and more readily apprehended physical symptoms. And yet, to the student of insanity, mental depression or exaltation may be as clearly a symptom as physical pain or an eruption; mental dullness may indicate disease as plainly as physical weakness; and morbid ideas and fancies as plainly as fever. These mental symptoms may not, indeed, in themselves require of the nurse the ordinary duties and attentions that make up her occupation in caring for the sick and injured



of sound mind, and to the extent in which they do not, nursing the insane may be looked upon as a special branch,—but only a branch—of general nursing. A very slight acquaintance with the details of the physical condition of the patients admitted from day to day into a large institution for the insane, and with the methods of investigation and treatment employed, would convince any nurse, that, after all, most of them were sick people, even as she understood sickness, and in need of the duties and attentions that make up the nurse's occupation even as she understood it. She would find that a large proportion of them were put to bed, and became the subjects of most active nursing procedures; that temperatures, pulse and respiration rates were carefully noted; that baths were given, medicine administered, and food prepared and served with the utmost care and system; that symptoms, physical as well as mental, were watched and carefully noted. Much that she would observe in the physical condition of these patients, and most of the duties and attentions of the nurses would be exactly what she had become familiar with in nursing those of sound mind. In the respects in which there were differences, she would readily see how the same principles underlay all, and that there was no sharp line of separation at which the knowledge of general nursing could be left behind and a purely special field entered upon.

To those entirely unfamiliar with the wards of a hospital for the insane, however, no description could perhaps make perfectly clear the degree in which the nursing of a considerable portion of those admitted affords opportunities for training and experience in general nursing. More readily appreciated, will be a reference to the degree in which prevail ordinary physical illnesses and surgical conditions of a nature in which the duties and attentions required of the nurse would unquestionably be those that make up the nurse's occupation in caring for the sick and injured of sound mind. There are in the state of New York, fifteen state hospitals for the insane. Two of these are for criminals and will not be considered. The number of inmates of the thirteen civil hospitals is about twenty-six thousand, the largest hospital having about four thousand four hundred, and the smallest about eight hundred. The number of employees is about five thousand, making in all a population of about thirty-one thousand persons, who are liable to the ordinary illnesses and casualties of any community. Owing to the average age of the inmates, and the fact that they are all subjects of disease, the death-rate is three or four times that of any ordinary community, and the prevalence of illnesses of one kind or another is proportionately great. During the fiscal year ending September 30th last,

the number of cases of various illnesses, other than strictly mental disorders, requiring nursing, was as follows:

	No. of cases.	Average for each hospital.
Infectious diseases including erysipelas.....	375	28.8
Tuberculosis .....	1068	82.0
Intestinal disorders .....	1313	101.0
Other diseases of the digestive tract.....	486	35.8
Abdominal and pelvic diseases (not surgical).....	330	25.3
Pneumonia .....	349	26.8
Other respiratory diseases .....	594	45.6
Heart diseases .....	603	46.3
Other circulatory diseases .....	280	18.4
Paralysis .....	581	44.6
Other nervous diseases .....	631	48.5
Miscellaneous general diseases (Rheumatism, Bright's disease, diabetes, etc.).....	981	75.3
Surgical conditions (without operation).....	710	54.6
Genito-urinary conditions in the male without operation .....	221	17.0
Fractures .....	167	12.8
Obstetrical cases .....	31	2.3
Surgical operations (not abdominal).....	407	31.3
Surgical operations (abdominal).....	67	5.1

The number of officers and employees and members of their families who received nursing was seven hundred and fifty-nine, an average of about fifty-eight from the same portion of the population of each hospital. The total number of cases of physical illness and surgical conditions which received nursing during the year was therefore nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, or an average of seven hundred and fifty-three for each of the thirteen hospitals. The average number of patients in bed daily from all causes, including the more strictly mental cases, was two thousand and seventy-nine,—a daily average for each hospital of about one hundred and sixty bed cases. The minimum at any hospital was forty, and the maximum four hundred and thirty-one. The number of surgical operations requiring nursing was four hundred and seventy-four, an average for each hospital of about thirty-five, the maximum number being one hundred and forty-seven. There were also a very large number of minor operations, and of repair and dressing of injuries, at which surgical experience was obtainable, which are not recorded. A very large number of gynecological treatments was also given. The figures given above were obtained from the hospitals in response to an inquiry for information in regard to "the material available in the state hospitals, for training nurses in the care of such physical conditions as

are met with in general hospitals." It will not be possible in the limits of this article, to explain in detail the way in which this material, and the much larger amount of material furnished by the more strictly mental cases is, and might be further, utilized for the purposes of training schools for nurses. A brief account of the origin and present status of the schools in institutions for the insane, especially in New York state, is all that will be attempted. The purpose is to stimulate interest and the inclusion of the insane, in the tender consideration and liberal support extended to the nursing of the sick in general.

Knowledge of the origin and development of training schools for nurses in connection with general hospitals is part of the common stock of information possessed by all interested in nursing. The schools connected with hospitals for the insane are to some extent an outgrowth of the general hospital schools. The first one was established at McLean Asylum, Somerville, Massachusetts, in 1882. Previous to this attempts had been made in various places, to improve the attendants by means of courses of lectures and instruction. Nurses trained in general hospital schools were also employed in some of the institutions with a view to securing better care for the bed cases, and applying the principles of general nursing to the methods of caring for the insane. These efforts were no doubt useful where they were applied, but represented no definite system of reform applicable everywhere. The Superintendent at McLean, Dr. Edward Cowles, had previously been superintendent of the Boston City Hospital, and had established the training-school there. When he came to the institution for the insane, the problem of better attendants, which had for so long engaged the earnest attention of his predecessors and colleagues, soon presented itself. His recent experience at the general hospital no doubt, enabled him to see the possibilities and requirements of the situation and the best ways to meet them, more clearly than others, and after five years of experimentation and preparation, the establishment of a training school on the lines of the general hospital schools resulted. In the paper read at the International Medical Congress in 1888, Dr. Cowles gave an interesting and stimulating account of his work. The paper was published in *The American Journal of Insanity* for that year, and did much to point out the way for the establishment of other schools on similar lines. Few institutions for the insane, except the smallest, are now without this feature in their organization, and a large proportion of those employed in caring for the patients are graduates of the schools. So indispensable to efficiency is the training considered, that the regulations of the Commission in Lunacy of New York state require that even in the small

licensed private institutions and houses, at least one graduate be employed as a supervising nurse. That the establishment and work of the schools have been extraordinarily helpful in bringing about improved methods in the treatment of the insane, and in the organization and administration of the institutions will, I think, be generally conceded, and this is the fundamental purpose for which they were established and are maintained.

Dr. Cowles states that one of the considerations by which he was actuated in establishing the school at McLean, was the importance of attracting to the service those who wished to prepare themselves for the more remunerative, and to many, the more congenial field of general private nursing. If this could be accomplished, a more highly competent class would be secured to care for the patients in the institution. However, "the service is not popularly supposed to qualify a person for the general career of a nurse," it seems, so it must be admitted that on the whole, the schools have not succeeded in attracting as desirable a class as the general hospital schools. There are nevertheless exceptions to this, relating to individual schools, and to the individual graduates and pupils of all the schools. Instances could be cited of many of the graduates who, without any supplementary training, or at most after a very brief period of such training, have taken up general nursing and have been successful. Of one hundred and sixty-nine graduates of one of the training schools connected with the New York state hospitals, forty-four were men and one hundred and twenty-five women. Of the women, four have been lost track of, six have died, three have taken up other work than nursing, forty-one have married and left the work, thirty-one are still employed in the State Hospitals, one is matron of a reformatory, two are in private hospitals, one as superintendent, two have responsible positions in general hospitals, and the remaining thirty-five are engaged in private nursing. From the last report of the McLean School it appears that in twenty-two years there have been five hundred and sixty-eight graduates, of whom three hundred and sixty-one were women and two hundred and seven men. Twenty-nine have died, and one hundred and twelve of the women have married and left the profession. Thirty-two remain in the hospital as nurses and seven as officers. Thirty-five have gone into other business, and thirty-five are at home. Of those who have continued actively employed outside the institution, three are superintendents of hospitals, seven are superintendents and five are assistant superintendents of nurses, thirteen are medical students, thirty-five physicians, eight dentists, two dental students, one a clergyman, one a missionary, four lawyers, four massage operators, one a chiroprapist,

two students, and one hundred and sixty-nine are engaged in private nursing. In both the large public institution and the smaller but wealthier private institution, the possibility of giving a training that will qualify for the general career of a nurse seems to have been demonstrated, and other instances could readily be cited. The conditions at McLean are, no doubt, peculiarly favorable, and better results may be expected there than elsewhere. On the other hand, the large institutions possess certain advantages, and the resources of the state in carrying out a project of use to the people should not be underestimated.

The training schools for nurses in connection with the public institutions for the insane can hardly have yet realized the possibilities that would seem to be within fairly easy reach, and until they do, the limits of their resources can scarcely be clearly understood. It must be recalled that the emancipation of the insane from chains, whippings, hunger, darkness, and all sorts of brutal neglect, began little more than a hundred years ago, and that the full consummation of this reform has been scarcely reached even now. The prevalent methods of dealing with questions relating to insanity, the degree in which police methods are employed in disposing of insane cases in a community, and the treatment to which the insane are subjected wherever specially trained physicians and nurses are not in control, even in general hospitals, sufficiently demonstrate the sharp distinction that is still made by the public between mental disorders and all other forms of illness. The humane care of the insane under the supervision of the state has become an accomplished fact, and much progress has been made in the systematic employment of remedial measures. We are now in the midst of developments in this direction. Purely custodial problems, however, continue to absorb the best efforts of those engaged in the work. Financial support by public funds is dependent to a great extent upon the popular conception of the usefulness and importance of the object, and the support of any special feature must depend upon the support of the work as a whole.

The establishment and development of training schools for nurses in connection with the public institutions for the insane has been under quite different auspices than those that prevailed in the case of the schools connected with the public general hospitals. The movement for the better nursing of the sick, from which the general hospital schools resulted, did not include the insane. There was a strong popular support back of this movement, and women of the highest character and intelligence took up the work from the beginning. Graduates of superior attainments soon became available to be organizers of new schools, and the movement followed quite definite lines. In connection even with



the large metropolitan general hospitals, supported entirely by public funds, independent organizations supported by the benevolent, were constituted to conduct training schools and provide for better nursing. Nurses' homes were built and endowed, and the best intelligence available was applied to the problems involved. In the establishment and development of the schools connected with the public institutions for the insane, the conditions have been quite different. The problem has been purely an institution one, connected with efforts for the improvement of the care and treatment of the patients. There has been no support and little pressure from without official circles. No organizations of the benevolent have provided independent schools; no nurses' homes have been donated; and no high class graduates of pioneer schools have been sent hither and yon as organizers. The forces available as teachers and pupils when the work started, were respectively the medical officers of the institution, and those who were employed as attendants. As classes were graduated the more intelligent among the graduates were given the preference in promotion, and became with varying degrees of efficiency the teachers of others. In this way the schools have been gradually built up. Fortunately, the institutions for the insane are organized on strictly medical lines, under a medical superintendent and a permanent resident medical staff. Much time and labor are given to the work of the schools by the medical officers. In some instances the woman physician, of which there is at least one on each staff, is practically the principal of the school. Thus far the position of principal has not been definitely provided in the New York state hospitals. The present regulations require, however, that only a graduate nurse can be appointed as matron. Several of the matrons thus appointed have rendered the most valuable service in the organization and work of the schools. In other instances the position is filled by women who were appointed before the regulation requiring nurses went into effect, and who are not nurses, and in still others the appointments were made with reference to qualifications for other features of the hospital work than the training schools, or the position has been allowed to remain vacant. The gap is filled as far as possible by supervising nurses, and the attention given by the woman physician and other members of the medical staff. Considering the difficulties, the work is on the whole carried on with marvellous efficiency. The schools, however, do not stand out as such a definite feature of the hospital organization as in the general hospitals.

The mental aspects of the nature and treatment of disease are to-day receiving a degree of attention which has never before been given

them. In a recent edition of a well known text-book for nurses, it is suggested that every nurse could profitably spend a few weeks in a good institution for the insane in order to round off her studies for general work. The paragraph closes with the statement that, "if a woman, after having had a good general training, is successful in taking care of nervous patients we need never fear to entrust her with any case of sickness." The writer has tried to show the possibilities in the large public institutions for the insane, for the development of training schools for nurses which will, themselves, be able to provide for not only a good general training, but also that special training which will lead to the highest efficiency. These schools have already been established, and have accomplished a splendid work in the interests of the good care and treatment of the insane. Some of them have reached a stage of efficiency which enables them to send out graduates who would be a credit to any school. Here is a field of nursing which has never been included in the consideration of those whose minds and hearts have been devoted to the problem of providing better and better nursing for the sick in general. State supervision of the training of nurses is doing much to stimulate better methods, and the schools connected with institutions for the insane are not behind in striving to meet all reasonable requirements. Those interested in the broader aspects of nursing can scarcely fail to see the advantages of fuller coöperation among all the branches of nursing activity, and it may be confidently expected that in the not distant future, efficiency in the nursing of mental disorders will be required of every high grade nurse.



#### A NEWSPAPER CHARITY

THE *Chicago Daily Tribune* has for four years maintained, by the help and interest of its readers, a summer charity, consisting at first in a distribution of free ice in the congested districts. Later, the work branched out and included a summer tent colony for sick or convalescent women and children. This year a permanent summer hospital is being erected at a beautiful spot on the banks of the Fox River, near Algonquin, Ill. This work is under the direct supervision of the Chicago Bureau of Charities, managed by Miss R. Brickell Holmes, with a staff of excellent attending physicians and six resident trained nurses. About seventy-five patients can be accommodated, the length of stay averaging two weeks.

## THE WORK OF THE ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE FOR NURSING EDUCATION\*

By M. G. MÉSUREUR

Director of the General Administration of the Assistance Publique of Paris

My friend, Dr. Bourneville, with the great experience which thirty years devoted to hospital training has given him, will tell you presently of the considerable efforts made by the city of Paris to ensure for its hospitals the help of capable and devoted *Infirmières*. I will not break into his subject, and my words will be few.

I shall only try to recall the (too often unhappy) attempts made by the hospital administrations of Paris to establish a body of lay *Infirmières*, and to remedy the difficulties of recruiting their ranks, difficulties the same to-day as they have been for the last two centuries.

In the eighteenth century a first attempt was made to form the staff at the General Hospital (*Salpêtrière*) which was recruited from young girls or widows either retired from the world or without fortune. The regulations were remarkable, and still deserve to be consulted. The staff was directed by a Superior, under the direction of a Hospital Bureau, composed chiefly of members of parliament. Under the "*officières*" were placed "*filles de service*," and another class called "*filles de malades*" worked more especially among the sick.

The difficulties of finding recruits for the Institution at first was soon succeeded by another difficulty, which became an abuse. The persons applying were too many. The profession—if at that epoch it can be called a profession—became a refuge for the unfortunate both physically and morally.

During the first half of the nineteenth century—from 1802 to 1849—no one knew how to remedy this abuse. It was once thought of replacing these paid servants by orphans from the "*Hospices*," but this project was abandoned, and in 1836 we find a new organization of the *officières*, superintendents, and servants; they were divided into eight classes, with wages gradually rising according to their class. It appears that this reform produced little effect. The complaints of the medical officers of the untrustworthiness and incapacity of these people were many, and the religious bodies who had the superintendence of the Hospital, appear to have made no attempts to instruct or to improve them in morals.

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\* Paper read at the opening conference of the International Council of Nurses.

In 1845 a more serious attempt was made. A resolution settled the conditions of admission of the employées, which had hitherto been left to the discretion of the superiors and directors of the Hospital. Old age premiums were also awarded, and pensions and almshouses given to those past work. Unfortunately the funds failed, and the reform resolved on was of little avail.

The law of 1849, which is still in force in the Assistance Publique of Paris, gave to a responsible director alone the management of the interests of the hospitals. This new organization had an immediate effect on the *personnel* of the hospitals. A general *repertoire* was established, where the antecedents of each worker were pigeon-holed. Her moral value, zeal, and aptitude for her work were noted. It was now possible to follow each one's work, and by degrees to establish a general purification.

Nevertheless, the evils so frequently demonstrated still persisted; this staff, without professional education, without special aptitude, manifested still the same faults—insubordination, instability, immorality. The necessity for reorganization was put before the Vigilance Committee with reference to the budget of 1861, and fresh regulations were enforced which control the recruiting and salary, the general organization of the *surveillantes*, *sous-surveillantes*, *suppléantes* (sisters, staff nurses, probationers), nurses, and night nurses, etc. It also organized the system of premiums, rewards of merit, and prizes, a system now nearly at an end on account of the higher salaries given.

The classifications adopted in 1861 were modified, even complicated, during the following twenty years by a series of reforms which had for their object the improvement of the status of the lay staff. The Municipal Council of Paris, after having repaired the disasters of the war of 1870, took in hand the reorganization of the whole municipal service. The Assistance Publique was the object of its most active work. A group of Progressives, chief among whom was Doctor Bourneville, understood that the real reform needed was in instruction and education, and moral tone, and the first "Schools of *Infirmières*" were founded in 1878 at Salpêtrière and at Bicêtre, and later at La Pitié and Lariboisière.

The question of professional training of *Infirmières* was thus first raised in Paris, and gradually universally. The public institutions, like the private ones, understand its importance and its necessity. This Congress itself is a most brilliant proof of this feeling.

The Assistance Publique of Paris, since the year 1880 has (although insufficient since expenditure is limited), established for the last twenty-

five years a nucleus of *élits* superintendents and *Infirmières*, whom you will appreciate if you visit our hospitals. It has continued to work for the betterment of the status of the staff, the recruiting of which grows more and more difficult, and though more difficult, is not always any the better. A recent regulation, dating from 1903, raised the scale of all wages, limited the working days to twelve hours, meals included, gave holidays of twenty-one to twenty-five days a year, gratuitous medical attendance, payment of wages before and after *accouchements*, and for men during military service. Workers attacked with tuberculosis may receive a salary for nearly three years, and we have for our *Infirmières* a convalescent home and a sanatorium; lastly, an honorable refuge is assured to all.

At the present moment we are improving the diets and sleeping accommodation by the suppression of dormitories and by indemnifying those who are lodging outside the hospital. The moral dignity of the staff is safeguarded and encouraged by the presence of its delegates on a council of discipline, and by the gift of honorable rewards by the republican government for devotion to the sick, medals for work in epidemics, and the medal of honor of the *Assistance Publique*. To-day all our efforts are directed to a better recruiting of the female nursing staff; we have instituted a preliminary course at the *Salpêtrière*, and we are at last going to open our school for nurses; in fact we have understood that technical training and professional education, must be given to young girls and young women before expecting them to become practical nurses.

We must, during the first two years of residence, which we shall impose on them, test their vocation, subject them to severe discipline, and teach them the indefatigable devotion which the care of the sick requires. It is on the threshold of this school, which you will visit on Thursday, that I give this historical summary. I have the firm conviction that our school carries within it the germ of the great revolution from which must develop the beautiful profession of the French *Infirmière*.



#### ENLARGEMENT OF THE BELLEVUE NURSES' CLUB

THE Bellevue Nurses' Club has been enlarged, and in addition to the club room has two floors occupied as bedrooms. The rooms have been beautifully furnished through the kindness of the president of the board of managers of the training school.



## A FEW PROBLEMS OF THE PRIVATE NURSE \*

By MARY CLOUD BEAN

Graduate of Johns Hopkins Hospital

It has seemed to some of those who are prominent in directing this state meeting of nurses that we graduate nurses may, with distinct profit, leave for a time public charities, labor problems, and sundry other large and important outside subjects that insist on every now and then cropping up in our midst, to the exhibition of the people whom they more nearly concern, and turn on, instead, a few search-lights in our own vicinity,—that nurses need to know nurses and nursing far more than they need acquaintance with these external if somewhat allied questions of human welfare. It might appear rather reasonable that we should concentrate a bit, and come home and look over our attic possessions, and those in the cellar as well: so this time we are a meeting of nurses; and hence the titles of our papers.

Private nursing, a vast section under the parental roof, comes by fate to me, and if I but touch lightly on a few of its divisions you will know that I merely wish to suggest, and that other papers and the words of wisdom that some of you have laid by for the moment of discussion, are our dependence for real enlightenment. I approach the subject with respect and in the spirit of an earnest seeker after truth. Few people have more problems than the private nurse because few people have more varied experience. By far the larger portion of the women who nurse are private nurses, and for them no one carries a brief. They are rather a down-trodden lot, with few champions, and each one works out her own salvation. We hear much and see much in print of other phases of nursing work, regardless of the fact that it is the rank and file, the more or less humble "special" nurse who forms the great body of her profession and on whom, very largely, its honor depends. Did it ever occur to some of us who are here to-day, that we are perhaps less proud of the distinction of being *good* private nurses than we should be? That we ourselves honor, rather, our friends who make up the executive personnel of hospitals, who are district nurses, or who have branched out into one or another of the several new lines of work for nurses? Was there ever an association of private nurses to study and report on private nursing? There is, we know, an association of

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\* Read at a meeting of the Maryland State Association of Graduate Nurses.

superintendents, and our district people go off to conventions, and all wax more important than the nurse who does private duty. She seems—is, perhaps—content to get through her each day's work and go on to the next without a future, without a thought of rising beyond the imperious necessity of bread—and a few clothes—and occasionally a penny for a rainy day. She passes, not infrequently, from house to house without inspiration, without an impression on the house's occupants, other than to have done her more or less faithful duty by the patient. Between cases she variously fills in her time in resting, going to the theatre, repairing her wardrobe and seeing a few neglected friends. If she is sometimes not above a good deal of ill-temper when off duty, or of narrow criticism of doctors and patients, her hospital, her living quarters, the registry under which she works, or of her fellow-nurses, all this is not of necessity because she is an unamiable creature, but because she overworks, leads an irregular and sometimes precarious existence; does not always hold herself up to the mark in her profession, and so gets out of tune with her surroundings and her work. The private nurse is many times the nurse with financial burdens; other branches of nursing pay too little to be taken up by nurses who must have money. Sometimes, too, the private nurse is out for gain for selfish reasons. She likes what she can acquire with money. If this be in reality her motive in nursing, she has but little happiness ahead of her. The game and the candle are too much at variance. On the other hand, that private nurse who works for legitimate gain in finance, in a proper spirit of altruism and for a love of her work, keeping in view a constant uplift for herself and the people with whom she comes in contact, may have and does have a pretty happy existence. But it will not be an easy life; she must make up her mind to a few sacrifices.

Nursing conditions have changed of late years very considerably. Formerly, when called to a case, the nurse went into a home, rolled up her sleeves,—figuratively, if not literally—plunged in for something like twenty hours' duty out of the twenty-four, got her patient barely out of bed and returned exhausted to recuperate for the next breathless case: and that was all of nursing. Never one long nervous case of months' or even years' duration, where the nurse, when the immediate treatment is over, goes off with her patient to the seashore or to Europe, or holds up the still weak hands—or rather mind,—in the patient's own home till the requisite strength and courage at last arrive and the invalid takes up again her accustomed duties. Nor, though never so much of a necessity as now, was the nurse before retained as a matter of luxury or as a general buffer against outrageous fortune. Larger

incomes on the part of patients and the increasing knowledge on the part of the world in general that in a nurse they have something trained and stable as against amateur and spasmodic efforts from friends and relatives, not to speak of the inefficiency of other paid assistants, have considerably popularized the nurse. If she is not always, in the words of our good Marcus Aurelius, "like a promontory of the sea against which tho' the waters beat continually yet it both itself stands and about it are those swelling waves stilled and quieted," she is many times the main support, mental and moral, of an entire household—guide, philosopher, and friend, to a large circle. In these capacities—this newer nursing—the nurse may have brought into play all her qualities as a woman, all her capabilities as a manager of households, and trainer of children, all her knowledge of finance, all her social gifts; in fact, all the gifts of a most liberal fairy godmother, aided by vigorous hospital-training and a full knowledge of the world, will be none too good equipment for the demands that she may be called on to meet. Above all else, she must possess that glorified common sense known as tact, for without it she is a failure here or anywhere. Tact—we call it that for want of a better name—is the governing rod in the whole machinery of nursing. It controls the power. A nurse has got to feel when she may or may not enforce rules, when she may give reasons and when it is wise *not to know*. She must have conscious strength, and the patient must realize her superiority. Sometimes her best efforts may go unappreciated, but the public is a pretty discerning thing, and a nurse's average rating is rather apt to be arrived at in a career of not necessarily many years. She is often a sort of moral sign-post to a numerous following of patients and their friends who yield her unlimited homage, who seek her out, and who quote her and make her life miserable by over-praise and over-kindness—a species of adulation that is as harmful to the nurse's development as are the discouraging criticisms of a quite opposite clientele. These latter people never are pleased, and if an angel came and ministered to them would find his wings taking up a deal too much space in their bed-rooms. But as neither of these forms the major part of one's nursing field,—we repeat it, the public knows fairly well what kind of material is in a nurse. It is well if she examine herself now and then and tabulate her sins no less than her virtues.

Let her have, in dealing with the world in nursing, that strong sense of justice that makes it impossible for her to see only one side of a thing; else is she apt either to fall into a neglect of herself, her health, and her rounding out of character, or else fail of her full duty to the sick man and his family. She should grasp the whole situation.

She must for herself have proper rest, and food, and recreation. Worn in body and spirit, what nurse can give her best care to an invalid? Yet, thinking chiefly of herself and her material benefit, how is she to get the heart that must go to help, as the brains in mixing paint, in the serious fight that lies ahead of any illness whatever? If we do not love our work, fellow-nurses, if we have not that enthusiasm that moves mountains, which is faith enlivening our works, we might better lock up our diplomas, refuse the coveted R.N. and leave our places to better women. I have spoken of the nurse's need for rest, which is essential; but is the nurse always wise or kind when, in order to get relief, to have time to herself, even necessary time, she makes the demand for another nurse on her case? Remember that the cost of even one nurse, though she save the sixty pounds that were formerly spent in drugs, is a distinct burden in the average—or above the average—household. Two nurses, sometimes three, fairly swamp a small income. The doctor, perhaps, advises a second nurse—certainly is willing to call her in—but the doctor may not think, as you certainly should, of what this means financially and in accommodation, food, and so on to the patient. Could you not, by instructing some member of the family, or a servant, or a careful friend of the family, take your rest, and feel that your patient is cared for? Many times this would be quite possible, the patient none the worse for it and the family certainly grateful. We *sometimes* fail to consider the family rights as we should. We put off at arm's length all who mean anything to the sick man and forget the agony of spirit these people undergo, or what the patient misses in the accustomed smile or the tender touch of those who love him. We should use judgment as to who and when, but I doubt that we have always the right to break into families as we do, upset their running, and add to the terrible shock of illness an alien element of unsympathy and austere demeanor.

Much has been said and thought on dealing with other people's servants. This problem each nurse must solve for herself at each new case. She is perhaps fortunate in these days of domestic uncertainty if she has servants to contend with, and we can only give her our kind wishes for success in their management and the caution that a servant needs very slight extra excuse to "give notice" anywhere, and that diplomacy is with servants as useful as in courts or embassies. Some of our nurses might be able to tell us, and I hope will do so, how they have met the practically no-servant problem, and how they have succeeded in nursing in apartments and boarding-houses, where conditions are materially different than in the nursing of former days. Limited

space, limited cooking facilities, little privacy and no quiet, mean a change in one's former habits and practices that call out the ingenuity of the nurse very fully. Again, other nurses might tell with advantage how they have nursed in hotels, where conditions are simpler because service is better, and things may always be got and set at one's hand, but where the nurse is fairly a prisoner in the one or two rooms at command, and where she may not ever leave her patient's room without a change from uniform to other clothes. Hotels do not allow nurses' uniforms at their tables, and no nurse wants to appear in public in her nursing garments. She must either adopt a dress of pongee or other wash material, perhaps, that is presentable and does not attract attention, or she must have her meals sent up. This last is an expense to the patient and gives the nurse no meal-time relaxation. With convalescents and nervous patients in hotels, ordinary dressing, not over-conspicuous in any way, is better form and more pleasant. Nursing the very wealthy, too, either in houses or hotels, those who are not seriously ill and yet are not well, and like to have a nurse around, presents its own problems. How far one may serve these patients and not infringe on the maid's proclivities, and not pauperize, so to speak, the patient's own stock of independence and of moral backbone,—this requires a certain staunchness with kindness that is somewhat rare and is to be always borne in mind with wealthy and exacting patients.

Each nurse must settle for herself how she can reach the very poor in a nursing way, or if it is possible for her to help the less easily aided and quite self-respecting class above the poor, who have not twenty-five dollars a week to pay the nurse's salary, yet who would so gladly pay half that sum to get skilled care for its sick. These are often the very people who appreciate most the refinements of nursing, and who suffer most when they lack good care. So long as we have one price for all kinds of nursing and all kinds of nurses, so long will the need of the moderate income patient go unfulfilled. Is the day not drawing near when a nurse may exercise one rule of any profession whatsoever but our own, and admit the wisdom of less rigid and less set prices?

Ours is the only profession which has not yet adopted a sliding scale of charges. This may have been to our credit, for living has tremendously increased in cost, and incomes other than our own have grown larger all about us. At least one railway has quite recently raised considerably the pay of its employees, showing the tendency of the times and the necessity of considering the "under dog." Yet nurses get to-day the same compensation as twenty-five years ago, and that for work which has cost them three years of hospital-training instead of



two years, and whose preliminary demands are to be compared in no way with what was not long since exacted of nurses. If one nurse is worth five dollars a day and another but two, why should each draw three dollars and fifty-nine cents, and this in New York City where the nurse's living is at the top of the scale in expensiveness, as well as in a small country town where low priced commodities make living not over half so costly, and where the man who pays has not one-tenth the money to pay with that the city man possesses? You may say that a nurse gives her best in every case, and is entitled to the same return in every instance. Is a surgeon less careful in operating if his patient is poor and can pay only half the usual charge, or is a lawyer less conscientious, if he is half a man, in the conduct of the poor man's case than in the business of a moneyed client? I think the moment is upon us when we must at least stop and look about us and consider these matters. I have been told of a French nurse in Paris,—trained in France,—who gets thirty francs (six dollars) a day for her work. She has a reputation in typhoid cases and is sent out by one of the best consultants of Paris. This brings us to the question of specialising in nursing.

A nurse may not care to register against certain kinds of cases; though it is conceded that she may do so, I believe, in almost any registry, and there may be valid reasons of health or surroundings for the exclusion of tuberculosis or contagious diseases, and for refusing to nurse an obstetrical case without previous experience. Ethically it may be, a nurse could refuse any line of work she feels incompetent to undertake, but practically it seems this presents difficulties far too many for the average registry to cope with. A more plastic system of fitting nurses to cases would be to admit specializing and hail it gladly. There is small reason why the nurse who prefers nervous cases and feels competent to carry out psychotherapy, should run to the first operative case that wants a nurse, or the famous obstetrical nurse take a patient with typhoid fever—none whatever. The doctors do make an effort sometimes to discriminate, but doctors don't always know the nurse, nor have some of them the first gift in selecting the right nurse for a patient. The registrar's privileges too are limited. She must not fail to keep in mind rotation of nurses, the place on the list; emancipation and specializing in consequence are needed. The growing popularity of post-graduate courses for nurses will make specializing possible; but this post-graduate field is a large one and post-graduate courses are not perfected everywhere, and not yet appreciated everywhere. They require separate papers and full and distinct discussion.

Is there any section of our work, where we have not vast

quantities to learn, immense problems to solve and new worlds to conquer? It is all so filled to overflowing with interest—so calling-out to be thought over, and prayed over, and discussed—that it does not seem possible any one of us can sit idle, can be held down and not want to get up and talk and stir up matters. We can't stay where we are; we must grow or die, and we won't die.

I have one last idea to put before you. How far can a nurse go in nursing men? That is, where is she to draw the line between a sick man, who in common humanity must be taken care of, and a man who is only nervous, a psychasthenic, who rather enjoys the society of a pleasant woman and willingly remains in her care for indefinite weeks or months? It is not the doctor who is going to settle this for us. He is a man himself, and he is too busy to think of everything. He must be too busy at least, or we should not have the lamentable spectacle of a young and attractive woman—a nurse—travelling unchaperoned, or but insufficiently chaperoned, with a man who only too evidently is not ill, as the public sees illness, and who would better have been sent back to his work if he cannot content himself with another man as servant or friend. Even in a man's own home, or in a hospital, where the rules of the place impose restraint, it is not always easy to nurse a man unless he is really ill, or unless one has the years or experience of life that arm one effectually against acts that are misinterpreted or put one beyond all reach of criticism. But in the open, in hotels, much has been the discredit brought on nurses by the exhibitions of bad taste on the part of young nurses in appearing with men, at times too when the very indifference of the nurse to any marks of attention made her fail to see what the world saw, and her high-mindedness made her scorn the thought of any criticism of her behavior. I should advise the nurses to think well on this subject, and if you are young, to be very careful what you do. The world manages the search-light and judges not only the individual nurse but most nurses by what it sees.

Nurses have been told not to prescribe drugs, but nurses still prescribe drugs. They have been warned against wastefulness in the use of other people's supplies, yet we hear of instances of great extravagance,—offset fortunately by stories of how a nurse was now and then mistreated—and abuses will always exist. The happy thing is that more and more we learn our faults, we see our opportunities day by day, and we do the best that it is given us to do in greater numbers continually. The millennium of private nursing will be when there are no more problems, when nurses are equally compounded of heart and mind and body, and all patients see their good points and are thankful.

## OUTLINE OF THE CONVALESCENT RELIEF WORK. AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY

By MARY E. WADLEY

Nurse in Charge of Convalescent Relief Work.

THE initial year of this Social Service or Convalescent Relief work in Bellevue Hospital was completed the first of July. During that time one thousand four hundred and fifty-three patients were brought to the attention of the visiting nurse for assistance. The assistance rendered is of wide range dependent wholly upon the necessities of the patients which may arise from destitution, protracted convalescence, the fact that they have neither home, relatives nor near friends, or from urgent need of employment. Sometimes it is merely to put them in communication with distant friends; again it may be only advice which is needed. Very often it is to secure admission to homes for incurables, soldiers' homes, or similar institutions. These patients have been reached by visits to the wards and by the reports of doctors, nurses and others. The spirit of coöperation shown by the entire hospital force has been a great stimulus to the workers. Lay visitors also have come forward and have contributed largely of time and personal effort. One of these volunteers gives a part of Sunday afternoon, his only leisure time, to visiting patients who have been transferred to the Island, a list of those to whom this transfer has seemed an especial hardship being furnished him every Saturday. His visit is designed to make them feel that they have not been forgotten by the rest of the world.

The largest part of the work has been in the line of securing admission to convalescent homes, of which we have several supported by private charity near New York. They have been most hospitable to Bellevue patients. Those unfamiliar with this phase of the work can form no idea as to what a few weeks of rest with abundant food and country air means to these patients, who would otherwise take up the burden of life in a weakened condition, which would be very sure to lead to another complete break-down or worse still to chronic ill health. An equally important branch is the summer work of getting the convalescent babies and children to the seashore or country. Educational home work in this connection is recognized as important, but for lack of workers it has received but little attention as yet.

One of the most interesting features is the assistance which the hospital Convalescent Relief Work affords country boys who come to the

city friendless and almost penniless to earn small wages. When sickness overtakes them in their little hall bedrooms, their means are soon exhausted, and they must come to the hospital. On the day of discharge, friendless, facing the world without a penny, and without employment, unless a helping hand is extended, scarcely any source is open to them but dish-washing or waiting in a low grade restaurant or saloon. This employment they can always obtain without references and it provides them with food from the outset, but brings them into dangerous companionship, and the scanty wage may preclude for a long time the possibility of getting enough ahead to enable them to seek higher employment. Here comes in the need of a fund from which can be loaned to trustworthy men and boys enough to take care of them if a good position offers until their own first pay day, and thus obviate the need of their engaging in occupations such as the above. Indeed none of this relief work could have been successfully carried on without the aid of the small private fund contributed by a few interested friends. Such material aid is given only to discharged patients, and depends wholly upon the urgency of the need. The great majority of those assisted are earnest, hardworking people. From the humanitarian point of view they compare well as to their deserts with their more fortunate brothers and sisters in other conditions of life.

Taken altogether, the discouragements in the work have been very few. The manifestation of friendly interest as well as the tangible aid given seems in many cases to form an incentive to a better life and helps to a general moral as well as physical uplifting, although of course the time has been short for a just appreciation of results. The variety of the service is almost too great to enumerate, for nothing is considered foreign to it that will relieve mental anxiety, and thus promote recovery. The need of such service has so long been apparent to all hospital workers that one can only wonder it has never been undertaken before.



### COUNTRY OUTINGS FOR CHILDREN

MRS. JOHANNA VON WAGNER of the department of health in Yonkers, N. Y., who was one of the founders of Prospect House Settlement there, has interested friends to provide funds for sending children for country outings. A large party goes weekly to an old farm house near Yorktown Heights.

## THE OUTLINE OF A THREE MONTHS' PREPARATORY COURSE FOR PROBATIONERS

By CHARLOTTE A. BROWN

Instructor of Preparatory Course, Boston City Hospital Training-school for Nurses

THE Boston City Hospital introduced the three years' course of training in January, 1906, and at the same time instituted a preparatory training of three months for the probation classes. A class enters every three months, although it is hoped that later on only three classes will be admitted each year. The course includes theoretical instruction, teaching by demonstration, and practice in the practice room and wards of the hospital. In order to meet the needs of the class, a practice room was prepared on the lower floor of the Nurses' Home containing beds, furniture and appliances for the sick room, and, also, a school room was fitted up, by furnishing a large sitting room on the second floor of the Vose House with a teacher's desk and chair, a blackboard, and pupils' desks and chairs. The first week the members meet daily in the practice room at eight o'clock A.M. for practical instruction in making beds, with bed rests, cradles and other appliances: during this period, they have the care of their own rooms, sweeping, dusting and bed-making under supervision; they receive special instruction in the cleanliness of set bowls, wall-stands and all utensils, linen-rooms and the folding of linen; they are taught the use of hot and cold applications, including the making of fomentations and poultices, and the care of rubber goods of all kinds; the making of surgical supplies, pads, sponges, tampons, etc., in the out-patient departments; the use of slings, binders and supports in the wards, and the use of antiseptics, disinfectants and deodorants, and preparation of solutions. This subject includes the tables of weights and measures, the use of graduates, abbreviations and symbols necessary in the administration of medicines. The topic of the temperature of the body involving heat production and radiation, the use of the clinical thermometer, and preparation of charts with the record of pulse and respiration are carefully studied. All the details of the toilet and comfort of the patient in the giving of baths, care of the teeth, hair and nails, prevention of bedsores, special attention to the mouth, eyes, ears and nose are fully considered.

During the second week, from the seventh to the tenth day, the probationers are sent to the wards from seven to ten-thirty o'clock in



the morning. The class is now divided into sections of two or three probationers, each section assigned to a ward, making beds, sweeping, dusting and folding linen. At ten-thirty o'clock A.M. all meet in the practice room for further drill. First the morning's work is reviewed and each member of the class is specially instructed in the things she has found most difficult. The remainder of the day is spent in study, recitations, demonstrations and practice, each subject demonstrated being practiced by members of the class. In points in nursing which can not be demonstrated in the practice room, note-books are used, the notes being taken in lecture form. These are kept for future reference and study, no text-book on nursing being used during the preparatory course. Each topic so taken up is demonstrated in the wards when opportunity arises, the student doing the actual work under the supervision of the instructor, and this is repeated until no further supervision is required. On the eighth and ninth days the afternoon temperatures, pulses and respirations of patients in various wards are taken and recorded by members of the class, each chart record being verified. Near the close of the second week, the probationers are regularly assigned to the respective wards, for a certain amount of routine duty, under the supervision of the instructor who visits the wards frequently, teaching each member of the class practical points in nursing. This teaching includes all that has gone before in the practice room and whatever may be required in the intelligent care of the individual patient, in the various departments of the hospital. The probationers are under the charge of the head-nurse of the ward to which they are assigned, and are held responsible for the care of patients so far as they have been instructed. Three hours are spent daily in practice, study and recitation. During the practice room hour, from ten-thirty to eleven-thirty A.M. the time is spent in demonstration or taking up some nursing subject, on which the students receive notes from which they recite and eventually pass examinations. On Thursday of each week, the practice hour is devoted to a review of the topics considered in general nursing, and once a month a written test is given. The study and recitation hours occur from one-thirty to three-thirty P.M. and are passed in the school room. The studies are arranged as follows:

- Monday.      Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.  
Tuesday.     Materia Medica and Nursing Ethics.  
Wednesday.   The lecture received on the Friday before is carefully written out.  
Thursday.     Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

- Friday.** The study hour is devoted to the preparation of surgical supplies in the Surgical Out-Patient Department. The recitation hour is spent in hearing the lecture given to the pupil nurses.
- Saturday.** The probationers have the afternoon for recreation. In addition, they have an hour each day and four hours on Sunday.

At the end of three months, each member of the class must pass an examination in the above subjects including practical nursing, and an estimate is made of her standing in general fitness in practical work, health and deportment. The students are required to attain at least seventy per cent. in their ranking.

**TOTAL HOURS OF STUDY AND WARD WORK IN THE THREE MONTHS' PROBATION**

Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene .....	66 hours.
Practical Nursing and Practice Room Work.....	126 hours.
Materia Medica and Nursing Ethics.....	24 hours.
Lectures .....	12 hours.
Ward Work .....	481 hours.

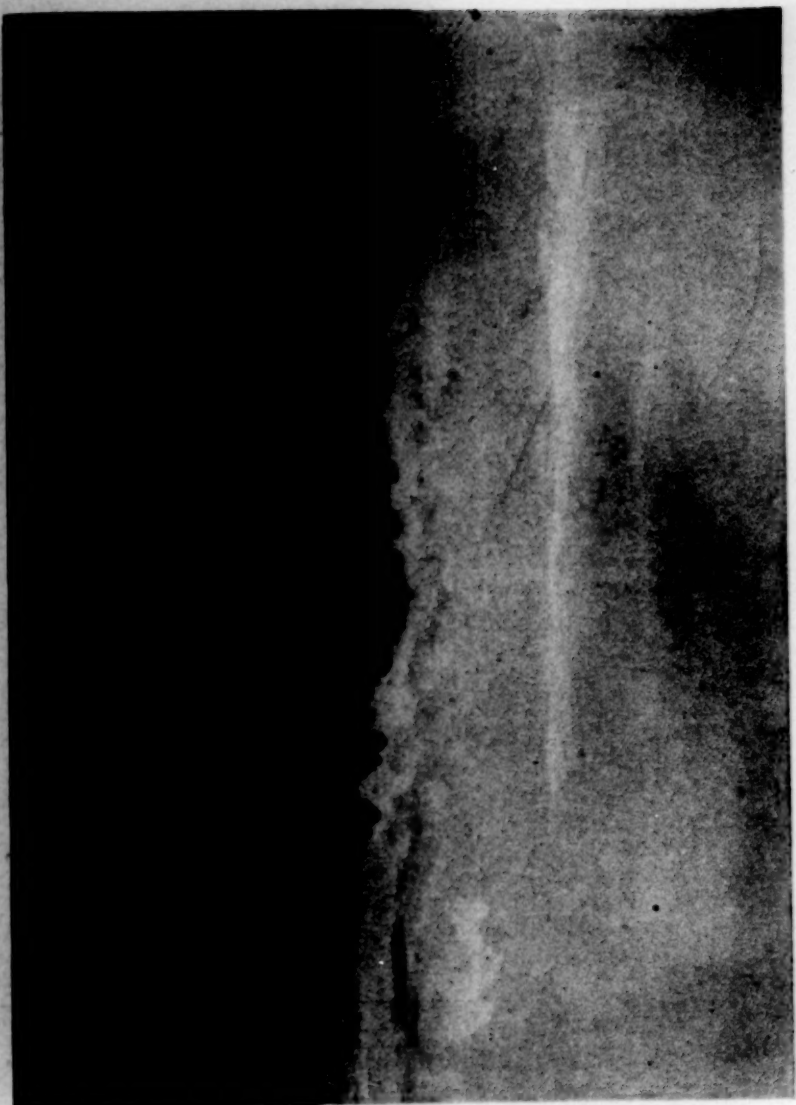
The accompanying illustrations of Colon and Cristobal hospitals, are part of those sent to the JOURNAL by Miss Furber, one of the nurses in the Canal Zone, which were referred to editorially in the June magazine. Figure 1 gives a general view of Colon Hospital from the bay, showing the administrative quarters and the operating and dressing rooms, the wards of the hospital seem to extend in from these two pavilions.

### NURSING IN MISSION STATIONS

A letter written to the JOURNAL by Miss Caroline E. Maddock, a graduate of the Illinois Training-school, now doing missionary nursing at Wuhu, China, makes an excellent beginning for this winter's news from the foreign fields.

"I fear that the care the sick Chinaman receives (at native hands) can not be dignified by the term of nursing. Everywhere one gets the impression of awfully uncared-for bodies as well as souls. I do not think the Chinese are as dirty, generally, as some other peoples. Laws regulate the matter of untidy hair among the men so that a frequent visit to the barber is almost a necessity among the common people. The bound feet of the women also require bathing. But happily in the neighborhood of Wuhu the peasant women do not generally bind their feet, though we have many ulcers to treat caused by this evil. For headache, abdominal cramps, and rheumatic pains, the people practice counter-irritation. The effect is produced by pinching the skin until a sufficient

Fig. 1.

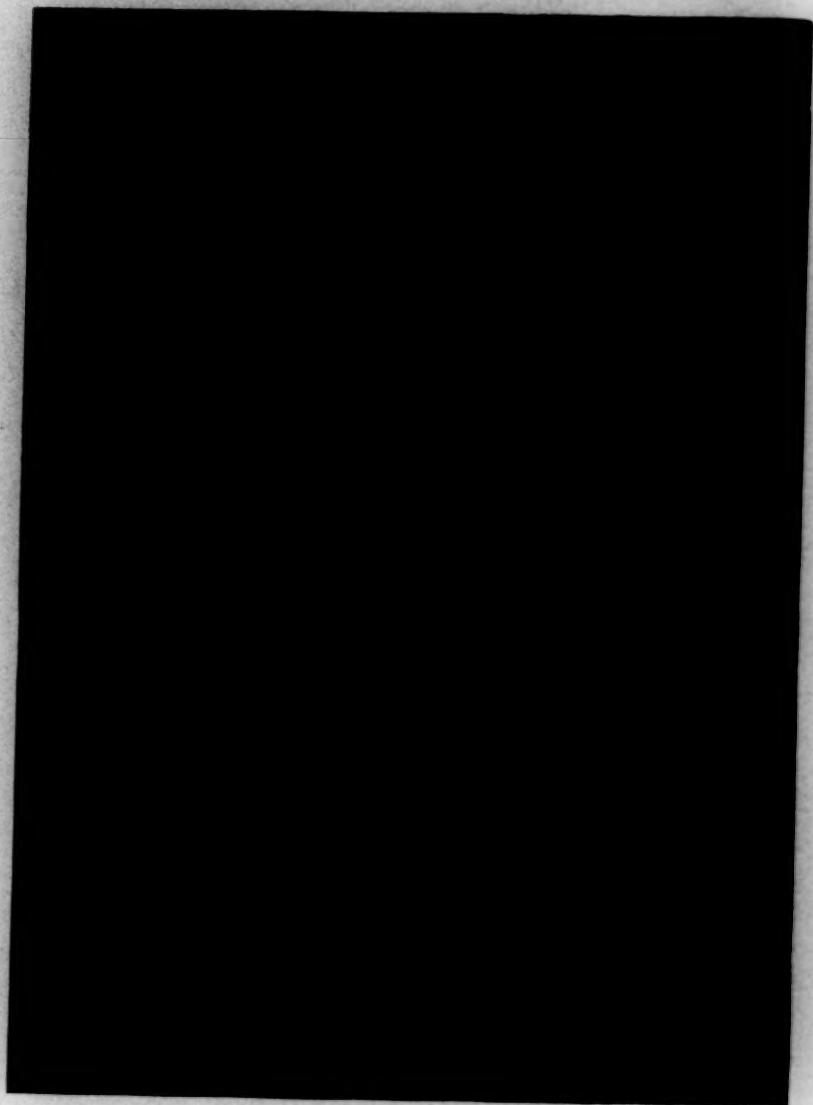


Numerical

Results of Experiments and Interpretation of Results.

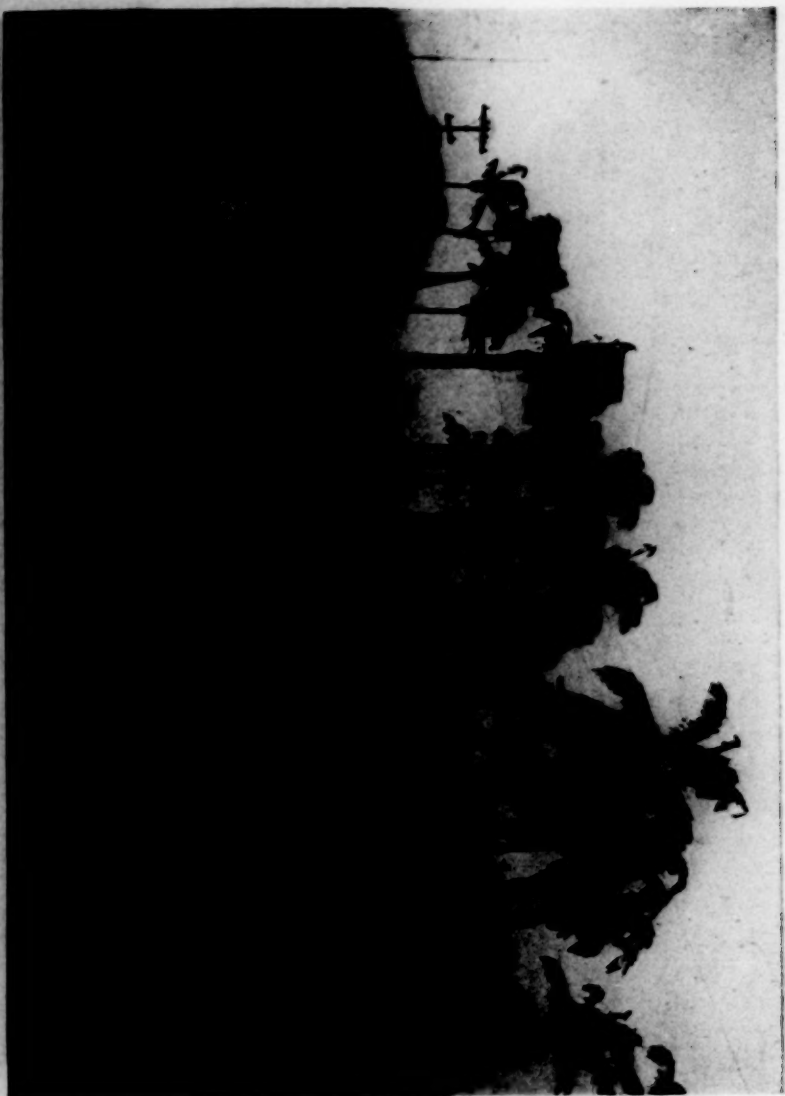
Operating Room.

FIG. 2.



Ward in Colon Hospital.

Fig. 3.



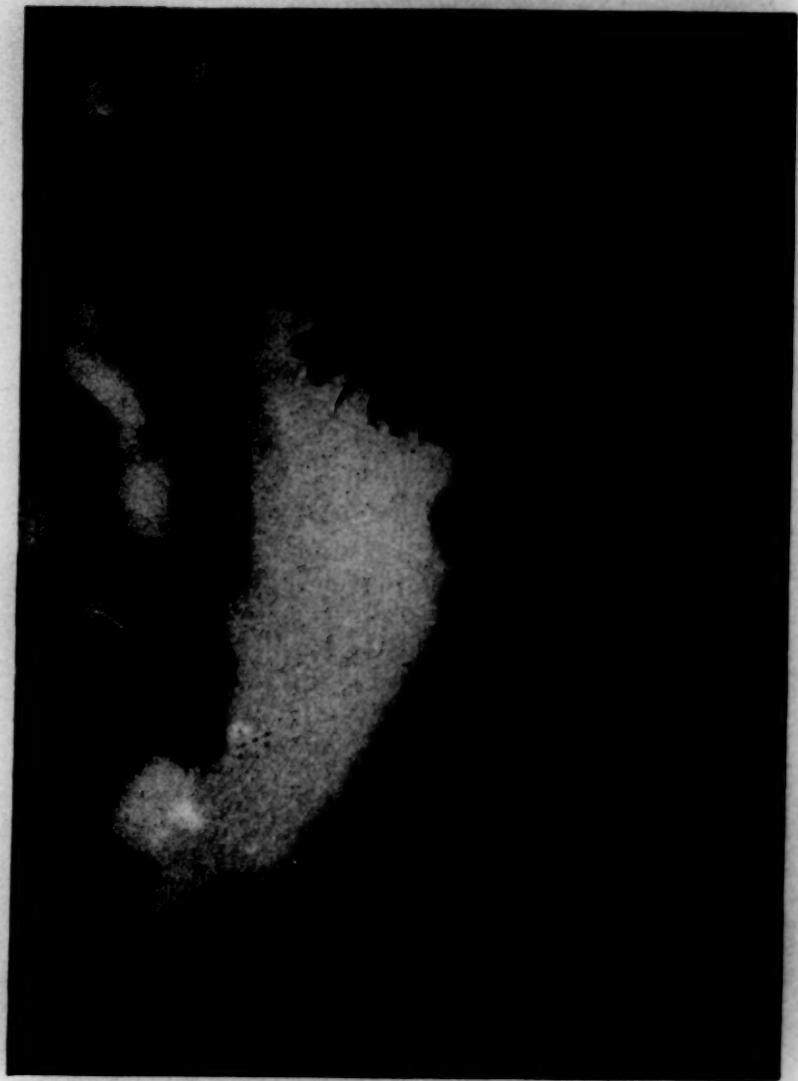
Student House.

Physician's Quarters.

Superintendent's House.



FIG. 4.



Wards A and B, E and C. Club House.

hyperemia is present. Cuts and ulcers come in bound up with tobacco leaves. A cheap brown absorbent variety of paper is used for the same purpose, or wherever any discharge needs cover. Many foreign hospitals have adapted this to their own use. Dr. Reifsnnyder, of Shanghai, uses it altogether in her obstetrical work as pads and draw sheets.

Repair and new building has occupied our attention largely this year. Many times I have turned with gratitude to the last year's work in sanitary methods at the Illinois Training School. In China one has to be architect and builder as well as nurse. The Chinese believe bad spirits travel in straight lines. Consequently if one wants to build a smoke stack, it requires hourly climbing of a ladder while the flue is under construction to insure a good draft. For the chimney on native models always has many and devious turns in it.

One needs to know the proper fall for drains, the amount of slackening lime requires, the correct way to lay bricks and many other bits of information, for here every little detail comes under one's personal care. In missionary hospitals, as far as I have heard, the training of nurses has largely to be done by doctors. And while some institutions have some very capable workers, the majority can only be classed as attendants.

At Wuhu I faced the problem of a general hospital which had never had nurse oversight. As both sexes were accommodated in one building, I was for a time perplexed over the wisdom of overstepping native prejudice and taking women to train. After a year's consideration I concluded it was indiscreet unless I could find some widows. As educated young widows are not frequently free, I had practically to abandon the idea until I can have a separate women's building. Our hospital being located on the banks of the Yangste, boats can stop at the hill and easily carry patients on stretchers to our doors. As there is no other hospital service so accessible for six hundred miles we are never without foreign patients. In the last year we have had twenty-six such cases. They make excellent training for my Chinese—as the real Chinaman has yet to be educated to accept all the tender ministries nursing offers him. Failing for the time in training women, and as the greater part of our in-patients are men, I have thrown my heart into making a real trained worker of the Chinaman. He is peculiarly adapted for such service, being much more deft and careful in many ways than his American cousin. At first I attempted to take school-trained men, but, after a year's trial I had to abandon it. A Chinese man who has been in college is spoiled for manual labor. He is taught in the Chinese classics to think it degrading to use his hands. His idea of a scholar

is one who never hurries, and walks with eyes on ground in a meditative mood. I have waited for such a one to give hypodermic medication to a patient in collapse on the operating table. His sleeves are long to cover his finger tips—his nails are long—his gowns are long to his heels. If he can afford it the gowns are of gorgeous brocaded satins or silks.

I took a poor little farmer boy to train. He seemed bright and stood straight. I sent him to school at my own expense for a year, thinking it would teach him how to study. After that he could work and study in the hospital. He came home on vacation. Behold the little lad was no longer a son of toil but a student. I told the man who had charge of the work in the operating room to keep him busy. On going there later I found the ragged little urchin of the year before had donned his one long gown with sleeves over finger-tips. In his right hand he held a small scrubbing brush with which he was dabbing at a pile of soiled solution basins in the sink. In his left hand he languidly waved a feather-tipped fan. And I gazed and groaned as I wondered how I ever could compete with Confucius who had been here so many centuries ahead of me. The same principle is carried into every line of work I have asked a school student to do. So after battling for twelve months with the Chinese gentleman nurse, I heaved a sigh of relief when the entire body (with the exception of one man who started as a coolie but now is a perfect treasure with foreigners and Chinese) waited upon me, and asked to resign. Their idea was to study medicine, as that was more in keeping with their dignity than the drudgery of their present position.

Despite the fact that I had four very sick foreign patients beside all the regular work of the hospital, it was a satisfaction to face a new régime. Now I have found five young boys about sixteen—strong, white-teethed, unschooled. Their parents contract to leave them with me for five or six years. They study Chinese and English each day, also wash floors, beds, windows, beginning at the foundation of good nursing. At the County I never had any faith in taking a woman past the probation month who could not wash diet cups clean. As the man in China is the cook, these boys are easily learning to be excellent diet nurses. They also answer bells, paying such little attentions as a probationer at home, and in spare moments make surgical supplies. I plan to carry them through a regular course of study: simple chemistry, English, arithmetic, anatomy and physiology, and nursing. I have had occasion to take one across my knee, borrowing one of his slippers to apply, but this is all included in the prescribed course as understood by the parents.

My one man who deserves the name of nurse has developed wonderful skill. I believe he could fill the exacting demands of the "Third Floor Pres." I can leave the baths of very ill pneumonia or typhoid patients to him. He has learned what to expect and how to treat the different conditions. Can quickly detect changes, gives a beautiful anesthetic and is most conscientious in his operating-room technique. All of this in a year is to me most encouraging.

But my chief hope lies with the boys. China is fast reorganizing her army and navy. And following Japan's example, she will lay great stress on the medical department. Perhaps by relinquishing my fondly-cherished plans for training women for the present, and by putting all my time into my boys' training, I can do more toward helping the new China into Christian civilization than I could otherwise.

My aim is always that my workers shall not only carry the message of healing, but the message of "Peace on Earth" as well. I hope some day that the resources of the hospital will admit of a foreign teacher to devote her whole time to theoretical training. I am devoutly thankful that my sense of humor is daily increasing, for it is a saving factor out here. To watch the perplexity of a Chinaman, who in painting a floor has cornered himself in the part of the room furthest from the door, is comical. To find the contractor has finished the roof of the kitchen before he has built the chimney is ludicrous. When you remonstrate he defends himself by saying that when you drew the outline of the range with lime on the kitchen floor you only gave the height of stove and size and shape of flue. That he saw fit to stop construction half way between floor and ceiling was your fault in not stating that the chimney was to extend outside. However, he smilingly assures you that for ten dollars more he will consider opening the roof and carrying the exit for the smoke outside. These are only two of a hundred equally trying incidents of the past year. But with all the mistakes and lack of imagination one takes faith and hope for a new future.

In China as well as elsewhere

Day's at the morn,  
God's in His Heaven,  
All's right with the world."

From several other publications we take extracts of interest which picture the conditions under which nurses work in distant lands.

1. From *The British Journal of Nursing*.

"The next patient was seen under more favorable circumstances. He came with a crowd of others to the mission station, and explained

at great length that he had a pain in his chest, and that a scorpion was wandering about his inside. The missionary applied his stethoscope to various parts of his shining black skin, and the man said 'ninety-nine' and 'nine hundred and ninety-nine' in the most approved style. I tried to take his temperature, but he objected, and thought the clinical thermometer would bewitch him. We had a consultation, when one suggested mag. sulph. and another menth. pip., then we decided to give him both. As bottles were scarce, and he had not brought a receptacle for medicine, we tried to persuade him to have the dose at once. The morning was half gone before we understood that his chief wife in a kraal six miles away was the patient, and that he had been describing her symptoms. Then we amateur medicos looked at each other and laughed.

"A man came with a cough, and a boy with a poisoned foot. The abscess was opened on the doorstep. We went in for open-air treatment fully there. The boy made a speedy recovery. A big burly Kaffir wanted medicine for a foot—not his own. He had not the remotest idea what was the matter, and thought us very ignorant for inquiring. 'Have you not medicine for feet?' he asked. His opinion of the British nation in general, and of missionaries in particular, was much lowered by finding that we had not."

2. From another English periodical.

"The Mayo Hospital, at Lahore, has just passed into the hands of four sisters from Guy's Hospital, who had only recently arrived, and who were in that initial state of despair that overtakes the English nurse when she is first confronted by Indian hospitals and nursing methods. The superintendent could not understand that a figure huddled on a bedstead under a red blanket was being treated and nursed effectively. It is no good approaching an Indian hospital from the English point of view—such a standard is deceptive; it does not accord with the native's manner of living or his physique; he would not thrive in such surroundings. His wants are very few, his manner of living most simple, and sickness makes him like a child in his restlessness and irritability. It is difficult to make him clean in his habits, regular in taking medicine, or food, or rest, and difficult to win his confidence, and all this counts for much more than a smooth bed or a neatly-clothed patient. It is only by falling in with his ways, as far as possible, and understanding his standpoint, that the trained nurse will accomplish her task."

3. From *The Interior*. An extract from a letter from Mrs. Brinton, who is working in the Philippines.



"No nurses when I came, twenty-two patients, the cook in jail. I spent all my time hunting interpreters, was really desperate. There was a little girl, Filipa, whose mother was a patient. I liked the manner in which she waited upon her mother and other patients in the ward. I persuaded her mother to let her learn to nurse, which she finally did conditionally, that I teach her to read and write. She had no education, could not even count or read in Visayan. Now she can count anything up to 150, takes temperatures and counts pulses. She is quick and thorough, a fine little surgical nurse. I have never had an American nurse take to surgery as she does. At the same time I took one of the *lavinderos*, Basilica, and also her younger sister, Dorotea. I taught Basilica how to wait on the American patient, set trays, clean the room, take her nourishment to her and give her medicine. Baths, etc., I gave Dorotea, and took Filipa into the dressing room. I immediately began to teach them the English names of everything we used. I did all the dressings for a month, making them wait upon me, then had Filipa do the dressings and Dorotea wait on her, watching to see that they did right. It is surprising how rapidly they are learning English. I can send Filipa to the operating room for anything that we use there. I ask in English for any instrument or dressing that I want. She has been making all the solutions, dressings and bandages, for the last three weeks, even the gauze bandages. I have them draw threads and cut them evenly. I have tried to make them take afternoons off, but they will not go, so I send them out for a drive occasionally, and let Filipa's mother chaperone them. They work hard in the mornings, but the afternoons are easy, and I want them to take siestas, but they prefer to make bandages or study. To-day we worked hard all day getting ready for two major operations to-morrow. The nurses are delighted with the prospect of an operation, they have taken their baths, washed their hair and gotten themselves as clean as soap and water can get them. I have them in uniform and they are as pretty as pictures. The dress is red calico, full gored skirts, baby waists, low necked and with full sleeves gathered to a band just above the elbow. During the typhoon two weeks ago I had to put all the male help in the waiting room to sleep, the porches and halls were flooded. It was practically working outdoors; we were wet the whole week. One night a blast of wind took eight panes of glass out of the front doors. I have lost twenty-seven pounds in seven weeks since I came here. August, September and part of October I never got a minute from five A.M. until ten and eleven P.M., and there were ten days in that time I worked twenty and twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four. We had two very ill patients and the hospital

filled. I could not get a soul to help me only the three nurses. They proved their worth then and I will always like them for it. From five A.M. until eleven P.M. they worked without one minute off. I would send them in the afternoon for rest, but when they saw me working they would come down and help and would not be sent off. I have eight nurses now; the four oldest are fine, two are fine obstetrical nurses and two surgical. Filipa is good wherever you put her. They are learning English fast and are so interested in their work and willing to do anything I ask them to."

[It has been suggested by a nurse in the mission field in China that the JOURNAL should be used as a place for the interchange of ideas by those engaged in such work. We think this is an excellent idea, that letters from missionary nurses, addressed especially to workers in other stations, could be published in this department and would be exceedingly interesting and valuable not only to missionary workers but to all of our readers.

Doctor Robert Beebe, of the Methodist Hospital, Nanking, China, is looking for a nurse. He sees about twenty thousand patients a year, his hospital is well equipped, and this is a wonderful opportunity for a woman in one of the most interesting places in China. Mrs. Hall, a nurse who has been with Dr. Beebe, is now home on furlough; she expects to return in one year and the staff will then consist of one doctor and two nurses. Inquiry of Dr. H. K. Carroll, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, would bring information as to requirements, etc.—Ed.]



#### NEW METHODS OF CARING FOR TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS

SHACKS, old barns, tents, worn out street cars, and now old ferry boats have all been pressed into use as shelters for tuberculosis patients. Moored to a large dock at the foot of West 16th Street, New York, lies an old ferry boat which formerly plied between Staten Island and the city, now placed at the disposal of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis for a "Day Camp." From fifty to a hundred patients spend the entire day there resting in steamer chairs or hammocks. Games and books are provided and a generous lunch furnished at noon, with milk at intervals during the day. Physicians from various dispensaries make daily visits, and the work is in charge of Miss Smith, a graduate of the Montreal General Hospital.

## NOTES FROM THE MEDICAL PRESS



IN CHARGE OF

ELISABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL

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**HYSTERIA.**—*The New York Medical Journal*, in an abstract of an article in the *Lancet*, says: Savill, from a study of the disorder, concludes: 1. Hysteria consists of an instability or undue irritability of all the nervous and reflex centres throughout the body, and particularly those of the vasomotor and sympathetic systems. 2. Hysterical paralysis or tremor and many other hysterical phenomena are produced by vascular changes in the nervous system and elsewhere. 3. The essential defect in the nervous system upon which the hysteria depends is inborn and inherent—that is to say, the reflex centres in hysterical subjects are throughout life more unstable than those of other people. The general measures directed to the improvement of the nervous irritability may consist of rest, isolation from home surroundings, food, massage, electricity, hydrotherapy, and psychotherapy or hypnotism. Of all the various measures, rest is of the greatest value in allaying irritability of the nervous system. All sources of peripheral irritation must be removed. Complete rest of the body can be obtained only in bed. Abundance of sleep is essential, and it is sometimes justifiable to administer hypnotics. Removal from the conditions under which the disease arose is almost as indispensable as rest. It is often necessary not only to remove the patients from home, but to forbid any letters to be written or received. As much easily assimilable food as the patient can take improves the nutrition of the nervous system and of the body generally. To increase the power of assimilation, such increase in the amount of food should be associated with massage. Massage also soothes the nervous system. As a rule, no drugs should be given, except an occasional aperient or dose of bromide for sleeplessness. Electricity is of considerable use, especially in those cases where a rigid rest cure cannot be given. Static electricity is more useful than the galvanic or faradic forms. Hydrotherapy is not much used in England, but it undoubtedly acts powerfully on the neurovascular system. Under psychotherapy may be included all kinds of persuasion, suggestion (autosuggestion and heterosuggestion)

and hypnotism. The object is to cultivate the will and control of the patient over her unruly emotions and unstable reflex centres. Ammonium bromide is the writer's sheet anchor for allaying the irritability of the reflex centres. Apomorphine is the best remedy for the prompt cure of severe hysterical convulsions. The writer has also had a certain amount of success with vasoconstrictors (ergot), vasodilators (pilocarpine), and remedies acting on the blood (calcium salts) in cases where there is noticeable irregularity in the vasomotor regulator mechanism. Educational and other prophylactic measures are of great value.

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**DIET IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.**—Dr. Theodore Sensesmap of Atlantic City read this paper at a meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey. He concluded that (1) it was not the amount of food ingested that counted, but the amount assimilated. (2) One should improve digestion and allow appetite to follow of its own accord. (3) There was a pivotal point in each patient's digestive ability which should be ascertained. (4) This pivotal point was capable of being raised. (5) All tuberculous individuals showed evidences of digestive derangement; it was folly to attempt to make them do more work when in this condition than when in a healthy state; therefore, stuffing patients with solid food was a mistake. (6) Diet which gave the greatest amount of nourishment and made least demand upon digestive organs was the diet of choice. Raw eggs and milk met these requirements. (7) Each patient had a normal weight beyond which one should not endeavor to force him. (8) This normal weight attained, the smallest quantity of food which would enable him to maintain it was sufficient. (9) So long as this normal weight could be maintained, the patient had nothing to fear from tuberculosis.

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**THE WIDAL REACTION.**—The following is taken from the State Board Examination Questions of South Dakota, published in the *Medical Record*: The Widal serum reaction "depends upon the fact that serum from the blood of one ill with typhoid fever, mixed with a recent culture, will cause the typhoid bacilli to lose their motility and gather in groups, the whole called 'clumping.' Three drops of blood are taken from the well-washed aseptic finger tip or lobe of the ear, and each lies by itself on a sterile slide, passed through a flame and cooled just before use; this slide may be wrapped in cotton and transported for examination at the laboratory. Here one drop is mixed with a large drop of sterile water, to redissolve it. A drop from the summit of this

is then mixed with six drops of fresh broth culture of the bacillus (not over twenty-four hours old) on a sterile slide. From this a small drop of mingled culture and blood is placed in the middle of a sterile cover-glass, and this is inverted over a sterile hollow-ground slide and examined. . . . A positive reaction is obtained when all the bacilli present gather in one or two masses or clumps, and cease their rapid movement inside of twenty minutes." (From Thayer's *Pathology*.)

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**TREATMENT OF CONSTIPATION BY ABSTINENCE FROM MEAT.**—*The Medical Record* says: Treatment of constipation by purgatives alone is not regarded with favor by the majority of practitioners, and even a diet which leaves a large amount of residue to act as a stimulant to the intestines does not give good results. Kohnstamm (*Zeitschrift für Physikalische und Diätetische Therapie*), depends chiefly on butter and milk, with the absolute exclusion of meat, to overcome chronic constipation. He begins treatment with a purgative and an enema, after which he waits four or five days for a natural stool. If this does not occur another enema is given, but under no circumstances another purgative. The patient is then put on a diet consisting of oatmeal, milk, bread and butter, honey, eggs, soups, vegetables, fruits, and cocoa. He reports several instances in which excellent results have been obtained, even in cases of ten years' standing. Other cases failed because the patient became lax and discontinued butter, or added meat to the dietary.

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**HEADACHE AND ITS PHYSICAL TREATMENT.**—The same journal in an abstract of a paper in *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift*, says: Riedel distinguishes several different forms of headache and suggests appropriate treatment for each. Hyperæmic headache, in which it is a matter of no importance whether the hyperæmia is of the substance of the brain or of its membranes, is treated by cold applications to the head and hot baths of the feet. Anæmic headache, usually due to general anæmia or chlorosis, calls for warm cloths on the head and hot compresses on the brow or on the nape of the neck. Rheumatic headache, which is in reality a myositis rheumatica, is to be treated by massage and warm applications. Neuralgic headache is to be treated in the same manner, but reflex headaches, which frequently counterfeit the neuralgic, are not benefited thereby, and can be relieved only by searching out and removing the cause of the reflex disturbance. In headaches due to neurasthenia hypodrotherapy is of great service.



**HOSPITAL ZONES.**—*The Maryland Medical Journal* says: The Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noises has secured the passage by the New York city council of a very useful ordinance. It provides that signs shall be placed on the corners of all streets in which a hospital is situated. The signs read "Hospital Street," and the areas bounded by these signs are to be known as "hospital zones." Within these hospital zones hucksters must not cry their wares, street musicians must not perform, street cars must run slow and avoid unnecessary whistling or gonging, teamsters must walk their horses, newsboys must ply their trade in comparative silence, and children must not collect in numbers nor make a noise. A fine of \$10 is the penalty for disturbing these silent precincts with unnecessary noise. Health Commissioner Darlington and Police Commissioner Bingham are both said to be pleased with this ordinance, and will enforce it.

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**LOCAL USE OF MAGNESIUM SULPHATE IN INFLAMMATION.**—*The Inter-State Medical Journal* contains the following: A saturated solution of epsom salts is applied on 15 to 20 thicknesses of ordinary gauze, which is kept moist by frequently pouring the liquid on the compress without removing it. This is kept up for 24 hours when the skin is washed after the compress is removed. The skin is markedly blanched and there is a partial loss of sensation, which persists for several hours. With these applications relief has been obtained in epididimitis, acute rheumatism, gonorrheal joints, sprained joints, and in facial erysipelas the local pain was abated in a few hours. The suggestion for the external use came through the known anesthetic quality of magnesium sulphate when used hypodermically.

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**PROCREATION OF SEXES AT WILL.**—Thury, of Geneva, states in *The Gazette Médicale de Paris* that if sexual congress takes place four or five days before the appearance of the menses, provided that fecundation take place, the infant will be a girl. If impregnation should occur five or six days after the cessation of the menstrual flow, the infant will be a boy. He reports an experiment made upon cattle by a Swiss farmer, who in twenty-nine cases was successful in controlling the sex by adopting this method without one failure. Dr. Guiard reports a series of thirty-five observations in the human subject, in which thirty-one times the law of Thury verified.

**IMPROVISED CRADLE.**—*The American Journal of Surgery* says: A barrel cut in two on its long axis, makes an excellent holder for bed-clothes in acute affections of the lower extremities. Not only does it avoid the heavy pressure of the covering but it diminishes the chances of discomfort caused by jarring of the bed.

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**SUNSTROKE.**—*The New York Medical Journal* says: Senftleben finds that sunstroke is due to a serious autointoxication of the organism which may prove fatal within a few hours in a superlatively healthy, strong, and young man.

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**MACROSCOPICAL AND MICROSCOPICAL.**—*The Medical Brief* says: How often a physician or student sees in his journal the expressions "macroscopical" and "microscopical," and wonders at the difference in the meaning. To the wise the meaning is evident, but to those who cannot fathom the difference we wish to state that there is a wide distinction to be made. Macroscopical objects are easily discerned without a magnifying glass—seen with the naked eye—while microscopical objects need a microscope to discover them; they are minute lesions. In expert evidence the distinction will be evident and have weight.

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**RADIUM FOR CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.**—*The New York Medical Journal* quoting from *Journal de Médecine de Bordeaux*, says: Robin presented to the Académie de médecine a communication by Dominici upon the action of radium in chronic rheumatism. The apparatus consisted of a metallic screen or shield covered with radium in the form of powder. It was stated that the radium exercised a remarkable effect—resolution of the swelling, disappearance of pain, disappearance of contracture, and the return of function.

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**DOCTORS AS COOKS.**—A Berlin physician, Dr. Wilhelm Sternberg, is endeavoring to bring about the introduction of a course in cookery into the medical curriculum. He considers that doctors are in the habit of prescribing a diet for their patients with regard only to its chemical ingredients, forgetting the importance of an appetizing method of preparation.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT



IN CHARGE OF  
LAVINIA L. DOCK

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### THE PARIS CONFERENCE

THE period of two months' time which, owing to the priority of our annual meetings at home, has elapsed since the date when the Paris Conference was held and before it could be reported, only suffices to strengthen and confirm the feeling which impressed us all profoundly at the moment when we took part in its sessions, namely, that it was the most important gathering of nurses which has ever taken place; and that, through the character of its membership and by reason of its recognition by the heads of the municipal government of Paris, it has had and will have an influence wide and weighty beyond what any of us had hoped or expected. Our meetings in Paris occurred at a psychological moment. The question of raising the standard of nursing education is one of those most close to the hearts of a distinguished group both of men and women in France, whom we may call for our purpose, the Progressives, and to these, we came as allies, while, at the same time finding in them the strongest supporters of the principles we stand for.

The full importance of the official recognition with which we were honored will not be realized until the vast extent of municipal control of hospital work in Paris is understood, for this system is as different as possible from that in the United States. On many lines of administration and general management it is superior to ours, but just now what I wish is, not to compare, but to make clear just what the official recognition of the International Conference implied.

At home, it is easy enough to get prominent men—mayors, governors, hospital directors, etc., to address our meetings; they say all manner of kind things—we take them cordially and proceed to our business. The mayor or the governor has little or no influence in hospital management, and the hospital directors direct only one hospital. Not so in Paris. Here is a department of the government called the *Assistance Publique* of Paris. At its head is a director appointed by the Minister of the

Interior for an indefinite period, and associated with him is a council, whose powers, while legally only advisory, are morally and actually very great, and from whose deliberations many reforms have arisen. Besides advisory power, the council visits and inspects the hospitals. This city department of the *Assistance Publique* controls not only the management of certain classes of dependents with whom we will not now concern ourselves, but *all* of the Paris hospitals. In other words, instead of having, as is our case at home, say in New York, a number of large hospitals managed by voluntary private associations, with some half dozen or so supported and managed by the city, in Paris there are no large general hospitals privately managed. All the hospitals are city hospitals and the Director of the General Administration of the *Assistance Publique* and his advisory council are placed over all the directors of all these vast institutions, for Paris takes care of its sick on a vast scale. There are here fourteen large general hospitals for acute cases; seven special hospitals; six maternities; seven hospitals for children; twenty-six institutions for chronic and incurable, blind, insane, infirm, and aged persons; four orphanages; two convalescent homes, and eight central service establishments for supplying the hospitals, such as central store-houses, central bakery, butchery, pharmacy, etc. These institutions provide care for, in round numbers, not less than thirty-five thousand patients and employ more than five thousand nurses. These nurses are encouraged to remain in the service, receiving, after thirty years of service, pension and quarters. Moreover, the Administration conducts a number of schools of professional instruction with diplomas, and, in pursuance of its fixed policy to improve standards of nursing, it is at this moment erecting, on the extensive domain of the Salpêtrière, a splendid separate school for training nurses, with single bedrooms, lecture halls and amphitheatre, and all of the comforts, advantages, and prestige for attracting probationers which we are accustomed to in our Nurses' Homes and Training-schools, but which is new in Paris, for this splendid school is the first one to be erected in connection with the public hospitals of Paris for the purpose of training nurses according to the methods established by Florence Nightingale.

It will now be seen that it meant something of unusual importance for the International Conference of Nurses to be received with serious dignity and cordial good will by the officials who hold this enormous power over the conditions of hospitals and of nursing. M. Léon Bourgeois, a member of the Senate and one of the *Conseil de Surveillance*, gave his name as Honorary President, though he himself was absent at the Peace Conference of the Hague.

M. Mésureur, the Director of the General Administration of the *Assistance Publique* of Paris, was the president of the conference, and opened its first session, besides reading a paper, while on the opening morning a row of dignified and important personages filled the platform: M. Mirman, Director of *l'Assistance et Hygiène Publique* in the Department of the Interior; Dr. Lande, member of the national council of *Assistance Publique* and Administrator of the civil hospitals of Bordeaux; Dr. Anna Hamilton, Directress and resident physician of the *Maison de Santé Protestante* in Bordeaux; Mme. Alphen-Salvador, foundress and president of the Association for the Development of the Care of the Sick (rue Amyot); Baronne James de Rothschild, president of the School for Nurses (rue Vercingetorix); M. Felix Voisin, vice-president of the *Conseil de Surveillance*; M. Strauss, Senator and president of the national council of *Assistance Publique*; and M. Navarre, president of the fifth commission municipal council, with the honorable president and vice-presidents of the International Council of Nurses; then, too, there was present at almost every meeting the director of the Salpêtrière, M. Montreuil, who will have under his immediate charge the splendid new School for Nurses, and also the fine new hospital for acute cases which is being erected on the broad domains of the Salpêtrière, where the new nurses will be trained.

It may well be imagined that the interest was profound when M. Mésureur declared the conference open, and, after greeting the various members of the assembly, proceeded to read his paper showing what the department which he directs has done and is doing in nursing education. The entire session was given to the work being done in France, and the speakers were so distinct and clear in enunciation that it was easy to follow them. It was a remarkable group of persons who, one after another, addressed the assembly. M. Mésureur stands out strongly among them all. There is something about him like Lincoln—in his expression there is an absolute goodness overweighed by care, and one feels that he has pushed his great work at heavy cost to himself. How colossal this work is cannot be told; it can only be understood by visiting—not one or two—but many of the great hospitals. It is to be hoped that the hospital directors, nurses, and above all, the physicians, will hold up his hands and give him support and appreciation now while he needs it.

Next spoke that grand old revolutionary scientist Dr. Bourneville, who is more like our venerable Dr. Jacobi than any one else, and then



we heard the intensely interesting story of the laicisation movement of 1877 and how it came about. Dr. Bourneville was the first among French physicians to feel the influence of Miss Nightingale, for, as early as 1862 having been dissatisfied with the nursing methods as carried on under the nuns who were then everywhere in hospitals, in 1869 his attention was attracted by an article in the *Lancet*, and in 1871 he wrote upon the organization of a school for nurses to replace the sisters. In 1877 he went to London and studied the English hospitals and nursing and in the same year began the movement to replace the sisters by trained lay nurses. The struggle has been a bitter one, and both sides have suffered. The friends of the sisters think that Dr. Bourneville drove them out with hate, but I do not believe that to have been the case. The plain case was that the sisters would not learn anything new or change their methods, and Dr. Bourneville, a scientist of distinction and one of the greatest of neurologists, could not tolerate the methods of five hundred years ago. And he has suffered persecution for his reforms, almost to the crippling of his career. Then, after all, his courses of instruction were theoretical only, not practical, so that the work of reform still waited for a woman's hand—nevertheless Dr. Bourneville towers up, a mighty pioneer, the first in the modern movement in France.

A woman's hand next took up the work of reform and carried it through. This was Dr. Anna Hamilton, of Bordeaux. Slight, delicate, quiet, and unassuming, clear as to her dark eyes and most keen and trenchant as to her direct logical thoughts, Dr. Hamilton wrote as her Thesis an account of nursing which attracted general attention, and in 1890 began developing a training-school in Bordeaux on the lines laid down by Miss Nightingale. The glorious vitality of this school, which I hope to visit and describe later, is proved by its graduates, who have begun the work of reformation in other hospitals. But Bordeaux is far from Paris, and Paris is proud, like all big cities, and slow to appreciate what is being done in the provinces. It seemed to an outsider as if Dr. Hamilton's eminence was but grudgingly conceded in the great city. Dr. Hamilton has written much, and admirably, upon training methods; if her criticisms sometimes cut sharply, they are nevertheless impersonal and accurate.

A group of three women next portrayed the bright side of private effort in Paris. Mme. Alphen-Salvador, who founded the School for Nurses of the rue Amyot; Mlle. Chaptal, who directs the School for Nurses founded by Mme. Taine in the rue Vercingetorix, and Mme.

Gillot, who was formerly directress of the schools of the Salpêtrière, and who founded the first French nursing journal. Mme. Gillot's paper was historically highly interesting, for she told of the early days of teaching, while the addresses of the others were illumined by previous visits to their most charming and attractive schools, privately managed. Perhaps the greatest mission of these two schools has been to offer a demonstration to the official hospital world of Paris. Keenly one realized afresh the diversity in unity that is working for the good of this old world. Mme. Alphen-Salvador's free and humanitarian ethics are not different from the religious ideals of Mlle. Chaptal, who made an impression upon the assembly all the stronger because she had been previously all but unknown to its foreign members. This frail young woman, the possessor of rare mental power, is distinguished for her useful social work in the warfare against tuberculosis, and that against infant mortality, and has received the highest honors given by the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. In order to equip herself the better for these aims, she went through the course of teaching given in the Paris hospitals and is now heart and soul absorbed in the questions of higher education and professional training for nurses. The nurses under her charge go every morning for four hours' practical work, and twice a week in the afternoons in the same way, to the large hospitals, taking, in turn, general and special work.

A number of physicians took part in the program. Dr. Dubrisay read a valuable paper on "Aid to Mothers"; Dr. Lande, of Bordeaux, described hospital administration in the provinces and spoke most cordially on the school nursing and on educational questions; Dr. Rist spoke on "What Remains to be Done," and Dr. Letulle was very genial in his discussion of improved teaching for nurses. Dr. Ley, of Belgium, spoke on mental nursing, and brought two of his nurses from Belgium.

*Sole* Over three hundred nurses were at the conference. Great Britain turned out splendidly with two hundred and twenty matrons and nurses, many of whom are known world-wide. Mrs. Fenwick of course was the guiding spirit of the whole conference, and indefatigable as usual. Miss Stewart was there; Mrs. Treacy, the president of the Irish Nurses' Association; Miss Breay, Miss Burr, and Miss Hughes among our old friends (but we greatly missed our absent Miss Mollett) and a fine group from Scotland. A group of English nurses came in uniform, as did also a group of the Bordeaux and some of the Paris nurses, and I heard several times expressed the regret that

all those present did not bring their uniforms for at least one appearance, as the many countries represented would have made a most interesting picture. Sister Karll came with a party of forty Germans and ten Danish nurses, and some of them wore their uniforms. There were nearly thirty Americans, of whom Miss Nutting came as the representative of the Superintendents' Society and Mrs. Robb of the Associated Alumnae. Great interest centred about a Finnish nurse and matron of a hospital at Helsingfors, Baroness Mannerheim, who gave a most interesting account of nursing progress in Finland. Another special figure was Mlle. Villard, a graduate of the school La Source at Lausanne, which has a unique and impressive history, for it was founded in 1859 to assert the right of women to enter nursing without religious bonds, and to receive all of their own earnings, thus being the first school in Europe to establish this double principle which, at that time, was nothing but revolutionary. Another important figure was Miss Pearse, the delegate of the League of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Nurses and the superintendent of School Nurses under the London County Council.

Miss Lanschot-Hubrecht, the secretary of the Holland Nurses' Association, was a welcome member present, as also Miss Hellfach, of Denmark, and Miss Keith-Payne from New Zealand.

Two more instances of official recognition gave the council much pleasure: Sister Erna Weydemann was sent by the city government of Düsseldorf to take part in the conference, and Miss Maxwell by the directors of the Presbyterian Hospital. Also we conclude that official recognition as well as personal interest was shown in the presence of a number of the supervising nurses from the large Paris hospitals.

The lavish and beautiful hospitality shown to the members of the conference cannot be described in the space at my command. Most important and gratifying was that of the city of Paris which took shape in a truly splendid reception at the Hotel-de-Ville (the stately city hall of Paris) where we were the guests of the Municipal Council. Then there was the reception at the Salpêtrière where we inspected the new school and realized afresh the liberal attitude of M. Mésureur and M. Montreuil; the farewell banquet, and all the many excursions, receptions, visits, and sight-seeing, but these must be left to the delightful recollections of those who shared in them.

The International Council of Nurses, now comprising Great Britain, Germany, and America, will include Holland at its next meeting, and,

we hope, Denmark and Finland, for the nurses of both countries are organized.

One of the most interesting sessions held was that on the Professional Press, when the history of the various nursing journals was read.

The papers on school nursing attracted much attention and have been asked for by several people. Miss Johnson's paper on the work of the nurse in the anti-tuberculosis movement was asked for by M. de Pulligny, of the Department of Hygiene, under the Minister of Commerce.

We were all greatly amused to hear that our old friend, Mr. Burdett, or his emissary, had taken the trouble to come to Paris on the eve of the conference and to go around among the physicians and others to explain that only two or three nurses would come, and as they were not representative it would not be worth while for the French people to pay any attention to them!

Not the least of the kindnesses shown us, and a very practical one, was the generous action of the directors of the Musée Social in giving us the use of the hall without charge. The small entrance fee which we charged, with the sale of programs, united with the modest sum already in the treasury, sufficed to pay our printing bill, which was larger than usual. The programs were printed in both English and French, and the Bordeaux contingent added another gracious and thoughtful act by distributing two hundred copies of their nursing journal containing the full program in French.

Sister Agnes Karll was decidedly one of the lions of the conference, and spoke both in English and German.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



*[The Editor is not responsible for opinions expressed in this Department.]*

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DEAR EDITOR: Kindly announce through the Journal of Nursing that nurses to the Philippines, under Act 1040, will not be allowed expenses home at the termination of their contracts. Several new nurses to Manila have come out imagining that at termination of contract they would be granted expenses home again, but on arrival were disillusioned and told that however long they stayed transportation home would not be furnished.

We are quite satisfied with the life, the work, and the environment, but if expenses home will not be provided, the salary is insufficient. Annual vacation is compulsory from the point of view of health, and travelling is expensive. What the nurse could save out of sixty dollars a month is therefore spent in necessary travelling during vacation.

Nurses coming out are therefore advised to make expenses home a special item in contract before leaving the states.

Cordially,

A. M. FREEMAN.

Civil Hospital, Manila.

(On referring this matter to Mrs. Kinney for explanation, we learn that this act applies to civil employes only. "This announcement does not concern in any way the army nurses.")

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DEAR EDITOR: I am glad to see Miss Van Buskirk's warning note in your May edition. While no one ought to dispute that the three years' course is an advantage to the nurse, everything else being equal, let us not lose sight of the self-dependent girl, often of fine stuff, who can not spend three years in training with no remuneration. Our older nurses, many of whom are no discredit to the profession, were not trained in this approved style. A training school like all schools but begins one's education. Why demand of a nurse that she train three or more years with no pay that she may be classed with the best and demand the highest salary the day after she receives her diploma? This savors a little of the labor union.



No doubt we shall look at things more calmly later on, and in the mean time the correspondence schools will continue to send out their graduates and the actual care of the sick in their homes will go on much as it has before.

The good nurse always finds plenty of work to do, whether she trained in the modern twentieth century hospital, with the approved number of beds, or in the small hospital of which many good things might be said.

Let us be broader and kinder, there are other things as essential to the making of a good nurse as higher education.

DELIA O'CONNELL,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

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DEAR EDITOR: It may be of interest to some of your readers to know that a central registry has been started in Pawtucket, R. I. They have started with a membership of sixty-four nurses. The need of this has been felt for some time and some nurses got together and held a meeting with the above result. Maybe some day New York will take a hint from little Rhode Island. I for one wish them all success.

May the time come when nurses will be employed as sanitary inspectors, with especial care given to our large office buildings. There, many girls are employed and sit together all winter in offices where there is no ventilation, no regard given to the amount of space allowed to each individual—but all are crowded together breathing vitiated air. There are unclean toilet facilities, no care being taken for the requirements of female employees, probably only a male janitor to look to things in a very cursory manner. I have heard girls say how revolting these places are, not only in office buildings, but department stores. There should be a woman employed during office hours to look after things. Then, maybe, tuberculosis and other allied diseases would stand a chance of obliteration. A nurse's training ought to make her especially fitted for such a position, as sanitary inspector.

M. A. MOORE.

## OFFICIAL REPORTS



[All communications for this department must be sent to the office of the Editor-in-Chief at Rochester, N. Y. The pages close on the 15th of the month.]

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

**NEW YORK.**—The annual meeting of the New York State Nurses' Association will be held at Syracuse October 15 and 16, in the Academy of Medicine Rooms in the Carnegie Library Building, Montgomery and Jefferson Streets.

Hon. A. C. Forbes, Mayor of Syracuse, will welcome the nurses.

The executive committee is anxious to make this the best convention ever held in this state, and calls upon every nurse, whether she be a member or not, to come and do her share in making it a success.

An interesting program is now being prepared, which will be published in full in the October JOURNAL.

FRIDA L. HARTMANN, Secretary.

### MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES

ACCORDING to notice previously given, the Executive Committee of the International Council of Nurses met in Paris on Friday, the twenty-first of June, at ten o'clock in the Hotel Normandy, to make arrangements for the Second Quinquennial, in 1909. There were present Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, the Honorary President; Miss Brey and Miss Dock, Hons. Treasurer and Secretary; Sister Agnes Karll, Vice-President for Germany, and Dr. Anna Hamilton, Honorary Vice-President for France. There was also present by invitation Miss Lanschot Hubrecht, Secretary of the Holland Nurses Association. Miss Nutting, Councillor, though in the city, was unable to be present, but sent a communication. For the meeting place of the Quinquennial, Stockholm was favorably considered, and the date for the meeting was set in the first full week of August, 1909.

Among the motions made to be brought before the next Council was one reducing the necessary number of official delegates from each country represented, from four to two, as being less burdensome on the treasuries of the national societies. This, with other motions, will be sent in due form to the national societies now affiliated, that their delegates may be prepared to act at the meeting of the Grand Council (official delegates and officers of the International Council). The nominations made for officers for the coming Quinquennial period were as follows: For president, Sister Agnes Karll, Germany; secretary, Miss Dock, United States; treasurer, Miss Brey, England.

LAVINIA L. DOCK, Secretary.

### THE REPORT OF THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

THE Transactions of the Conference on Nursing convened at Paris by the International Council of Nurses will be printed during the present summer and

will be sold, unbound, for fifty cents. Bound copies may be had for a dollar and twenty-five cents, postage free. American orders may be sent to Miss Dock, 265 Henry Street, New York City; postage stamps will be received. Alumnae societies and training schools are urged not to neglect securing copies for their libraries. There are still to be had, also, copies of the Berlin Transactions, price twenty-five cents.

The first reports published by the International Council of Nurses are contained in the volume of Transactions of the Buffalo Congress. The second set is that of Berlin. The third will be that of Paris. The importance of acquiring the complete file of these reports from all countries need not be pointed out.

LAVINIA L. DOCK,  
Secretary International Council of Nurses.

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#### FIRST EXAMINATION FOR REGISTRATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE Nurses' Examining Board of the District of Columbia will hold examination of applicants for registration on October 15, 1907. All applications must be filed with the Secretary of the Board on or before September 15, 1907. For further particulars apply to Miss Katherine Douglass, Secretary and Treasurer, 320 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

KATHERINE DOUGLASS, Secretary and Treasurer.

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#### INFORMATION FOR THE INTER-STATE SECRETARY

OFFICERS of the state associations are requested to send the following to the inter-state secretary: copies of all kinds of printed matter; application blanks for membership and for registration; rules and regulations of the board of examiners; certificates of registration; and any other information of use to the department.

Will the following states kindly send six copies each of their bill for state registration?—Minnesota, West Virginia, Illinois, District of Columbia, New Hampshire.

SARAH E. SLY, Inter-state Secretary,  
Birmingham, Mich.

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#### HOSPITAL ECONOMICS PLEDGES

THE committee appointed to receive pledges for an endowment fund for the chair in hospital economics at Teachers' College, requests that all money pledged at the meeting of the Associated Alumnae in May be paid to the treasurer, Miss Anna Davids, 128 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., by January 1, 1908.

AGNES G. DEANS, Chairman.

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#### MEETING OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR NURSES

THE Eighth Annual Convention of the Spanish-American War Nurses will be held at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, October 8 to 12, 1907. An invitation has been received from the President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution to attend their designated day at Jamestown Exposition, October 11;

also one from the Secretary of the Association of Military Surgeons, to attend their meetings at the Inside Inn, October 15, 16 and 17.

Dr. Hughes recommends the home of Mrs. Arthur B. Camp, 402 Fairfax Avenue, Norfolk, as a comfortable boarding place.

#### WORK OF RED CROSS NURSES IN BOSTON.

TWENTY nurses, members of the Boston branch of the Red Cross Society, under the leadership of Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes, served at emergency and relief stations in Boston and Brighton during two days of parades and celebrations during Old Home week, the first of August. Three or four nurses served together at points designated in each case by a Red Cross flag, and over one hundred cases of accident and heat prostration were cared for. Each nurse had emergency supplies, and on the Common was a tent with cots. The services of the nurses were much appreciated. They were commended by the mayor, and each received a copy of the following letter by General Miles, with his personal signature:

DEAR MADAM: The noblest, most unselfish and gracious impulses spring from the hearts of women. I desire in this communication to express to you my appreciation and earnest gratification for the noble manner in which you contributed aid and comfort to the suffering during the celebration of the civic and trades parade. Please accept my thanks for your kindly acts, and with best wishes I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

NELSON A. MILES, Chief Marshal.

There has been such a great demand for this class of emergency service of trained nurses that the nurses have decided to establish permanent headquarters at the Boston Nurses' Club, 755 Boylston Street. They are willing to volunteer their services without pay on national, state or municipal occasions, and during any emergencies.

Following are the names of those who took part in the relief work:

Mrs. Robert H. Kneil, Westfield; Miss Mary Scarlett, Miss Ella Starkweather, Miss Helen McHugh, Miss Louise Bennett, Miss Katherine Fitzgerald, Miss Anna T. O'Connell, Miss M. A. Cronin, Miss Katherine Meenan, Miss J. Minerva Davy, Boston City Hospital; Miss Nina McDonald, Miss Katherine DeWolf, Brockton City Hospital; Miss Mary C. Daly, Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital; Miss Stella Goodnough, Brattleboro, Vt.; Miss Margaret B. Molloy, Miss E. M. Dwyer and Miss Katherine McCollough, Long Island, Boston Harbor, Hospital; Miss B. A. Regan and Miss Josephine Murphy, Carney; Miss Pearl Haines, McLean Hospital; Miss M. J. Beers, New England Hospital; Miss Laura F. Carney and Miss Elizabeth Roche, St. Elizabeth Hospital.

#### STATE MEETINGS

CALIFORNIA.—The California State Nurses' Association met in Oakland, August 5-7. The program included the following papers: Red Cross Affiliation, Julia Hinkle; The Duty of the Training School to the Nurse, Louise Adams

Moore; Hospital Ethics, Katherine Brown; Responsibility of the Private Nurse, Isabel Fleming; Tuberculosis, Frances B. Ferris; The Commercial Spirit in Nursing, Margaret A. Popeon; How Can We Assist the Nurse When Ill? S. Gotes Daxler, and Some of the Problems of the Nurse in Private Practice, by Emily E. Woodman.

GEORGIA.—The Graduate Nurses' Association of Georgia, formed at Savannah, held meetings May 15 to 17 at the Woman's Club, Savannah. Representatives were present from Atlanta, Augusta, Athens, Macon, Columbus, and Valdosta.

Addresses were delivered by Mrs. George Baldwin, president of the Woman's Club; Dr. G. J. Charlton, president of Chatham County Medical Society; Dr. J. B. W. Holmes, president of the State Board of Medical Examiners; and Judge Walter C. Hartridge.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. A. C. Hartridge; first vice-president, Miss Owens; second vice-president, Miss Brotherick; recording secretary, Miss Blythe Wilson; corresponding secretary, Miss Cavendish.

A bill to provide for state registration was drawn up by the association to be presented to the legislature in June.

ILLINOIS.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Illinois State Association of Graduate Nurses was held at Chicago, on May 8.

Miss Seidensticker, chairman of the legislative committee, gave an interesting report of the work of the committee at Springfield, and announced that the bill providing for state registration for nurses had passed Senate and House without an amendment, and had been signed by the governor of Illinois.

A standing vote of thanks was given Miss Seidensticker for her successful work as chairman of the legislative committee.

The following resolution was adopted: *Resolved*, By the members of the Illinois State Association of Graduate Nurses, represented in regular quarterly meeting, that the thanks of this association are hereby tendered to Honorable Charles S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois, for his consideration in the matter of the law, providing for the registration of nurses in Illinois, and we pledge our coöperation in every way in making its administration reasonable, conservative and just.

Dr. Rachel Yarros addressed the nurses on Social Hygiene, outlining the work to be taken up by the Society of Social Hygiene organized by the Chicago Woman's Club. The address called forth quite an interesting discussion with requests for literature on the subject.

ILLINOIS.—The quarterly meeting of the Illinois State Association of Graduate Nurses was held in Chicago August 14, the president in the chair.

For a mid-summer meeting the number present was encouraging. After the usual business was disposed of, Miss Eldredge, who represented Illinois at the National Alumnae Association, gave a report of the Richmond meetings. This report was much appreciated by the members present as, without being sufficiently long to be tiresome, it gave to those unable to be at Richmond a very fair idea of what took place.



After a short discussion of the great need of Illinois doing at least its full share towards endowing the chair of Hospital Economics at Columbia University (during which discussion the statement was made that each nurse of the country should give not only one day's salary but the amount of one week's work), an opportunity was allowed for those present to pledge twenty-five dollars or less. A few members took advantage of this opportunity.

Illinois, having now secured state registration, and the association being ready to take up other work, a short time was given to the discussion of a nurses' club house in Chicago. After a sketch by Miss Topping of what is being done in other cities and what might be done in this one, a motion was carried that the chair should appoint a committee to consider ways and means and make its initial report at the November meeting.

The remainder of the time was given to sociability and informal discussion of affairs in general, as well as of cooling drinks.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—The fourth annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Nurses' Association was held in Boston, on June 11, 1907. It was opened with prayer by the Rev. R. Kidner.

The president's address was full of hope and encouragement—calling attention to the work which had been done, the valuable experience gained, and the unity and harmony which prevail among our members. She urged us to agitate for the bill; create an understanding of it; make friends for it; and to remember that this is a critical time when something must be done and we must do it.

Miss Julia E. Reed, delegate to the tenth annual convention of the Associated Alumnae, gave an interesting account of that meeting.

Miss Mary L. Birtwell, general secretary of the Associated Charities of Cambridge, Massachusetts, spoke of the work and aims of that society. She said the underlying principles in charitable work are the same as those in any business transaction, and are dictated by good judgment and common sense in any difficulty in any walk of life. There must first be investigation, then co-operation, and then personal service and influence.

Dr. Eliza Taylor Ramsom gave a very helpful address on the work of nurses in the public schools, telling how and when to take the examination, and what would be required of applicants. She made the work seem very attractive and desirable.

At the councillors' meeting it was voted to contribute two hundred dollars toward the establishment of a fund for the endowment of a chair of hospital economics at Columbia College.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Miss Mary M. Riddle, president; Miss Lucy L. Drown, first vice-president; Miss Annie I. Fletcher, second vice-president; Miss Esther Dart, recording secretary; Miss Agnes E. Aikman, corresponding secretary; Miss Elizabeth J. Tisdale, treasurer.

Refreshments and a social hour were enjoyed at the close of the meeting.

ESTHER DART, Secretary.

**MICHIGAN.**—The third annual meeting of the Michigan State Nurses Association, was held at Battle Creek, June 4-6, and was unique in the history of

the association, as all the members were guests of the Battle Creek Sanitarium for the three days. Rev. F. H. Bodwren opened the first meeting with prayer and a very cordial welcome was extended by Mayor Green. Miss Mary Haarer responded. The reports of standing and special committees were of great interest, and the work of the year was ably summed up in the president's address. A paper on Power of Organization was given by Miss Emma A. Fox, discussed by Miss Lulu Durkee and Miss Ada Waters. The association was much honored by the presence of Miss Linda Richards, who gave a very instructive paper on Public Health Problems. After the discussion, which was led by Miss Elizabeth Lounsbury, Miss Richards gave an account of her early hospital days, which was of great interest to all.

The legislative committee reported that the bill for registration was still in the hands of the Public Health Committee and the opposition created by some members of the medical board was so strong there was no chance of its being passed this year. A discussion followed as to the work to be done for the bill before another legislative session. The feeling seemed unanimous that it was better not to have state registration than to be under the medical board. The paper causing the most general discussion was given by Mrs. G. O. Switzer on Central Directories for Nurses. The discussion was opened by Miss Elizabeth Flaws. About one hundred and fifty nurses were in attendance and all thoroughly enjoyed the generous hospitality of the Sanitarium. Every one was given an opportunity to see all the workings of this splendid institution. The swimming exhibition and gymnasium drills given by the nurses of the Sanitarium were much enjoyed. The first evening a fine concert and informal reception were given. Wednesday, a drive in the afternoon and a banquet where two hundred and forty were entertained, were the social features. An illustrated lecture by Dr. Kellogg, superintendent of the Sanitarium, was very instructive and much appreciated. The association decided to publish a State Journal, and Miss Sarah E. Sly was appointed editor-in-chief, with Miss Agnes Deane as business manager. The following officers were elected: President, Miss E. L. Parker, Lansing; first vice-president, Mrs. M. S. Foy, Battle Creek; second vice-president, Mrs. G. O. Switzer, Ludington; recording secretary, Miss Elizabeth Flaws, Grand Rapids; corresponding secretary, Miss Fantine Pemberton, Ann Arbor; treasurer, Miss A. M. Coleman, Saginaw. The business men's club of Ludington invited the association to be their guests for the next annual meeting.

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MINNESOTA.—The Minnesota state board of nurse examiners consists of Miss Edith P. Rommel, Minneapolis, president; Miss Helen Wadsworth, St. Paul, secretary; Miss Bertha Johnson, St. Paul, treasurer; Dr. Jeannette McLaren, St. Paul; and Miss Eleanor Hamilton, Minneapolis.

At the time of the convention of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, which met in Minneapolis early in June, a delightful banquet was given in honor of the visiting nurses and as a jubilee over the success of its bill by the Minnesota State Graduate Nurses' Association. Mrs. Alexander Colvin presided. Four nurses, who are heads of visiting nurse associations, were present: Miss Lott, Colorado Springs; Miss McCarthy, San Francisco; Miss Johnson, Cleveland; and Miss Cardinal, Eau Claire.

NEBRASKA.—The Nebraska State Association of Graduate Nurses was organized at the Clarkson Hospital, Omaha, Nebraska, November, 1906, with ten members. The constitution and by-laws were adopted in January, 1907, when the membership had increased to twenty.

In order to get all nurses interested it was thought best to hold monthly meetings the first year. The demand for nurses throughout the state is so great that they seldom are obtainable for a meeting.

The May meeting, a public one, was held in the Young Women's Christian Association rooms, the use of which was kindly donated. Interesting talks were given by Dr. Towne, on Tuberculosis, and by Mrs. Towle, Probation Officer, on the work of the Juvenile Court.

Twenty-four nurses were present, some being from Lincoln and David City.  
A. E. BRONSON, Secretary.

President, NAW L. DORSEY,  
119 No. 32nd Ave., Omaha, Neb.  
Secretary, A. E. BRONSON,  
care Clarkson Hospital, Omaha, Neb.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The first annual meeting of the Graduate Nurses' Association of New Hampshire was held Monday, June 10, at the Memorial parish house, Concord. The president of the association, Miss Ada J. Morey, of Hanover, presided. About seventy-five members were present, and the association was much gratified to have with them Miss M. E. P. Davis, of Philadelphia.

There were also present a number of physicians, trustees of hospitals, and others interested in the work of the association.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Alexander, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Concord. Then came the reports of the recording secretary and treasurer, the corresponding secretary, the ways and means committee, membership committee, and the committee on amendment of by-laws. Nineteen new members were added making a membership of one hundred and thirty.

The by-laws were amended so that the meetings will be held the second Wednesday of June, September, December and March instead of the second Monday of those months. The eligibility clause was amended by adding to it the following words: "To be eligible for membership in the association, after March 7, 1910, a nurse must hold a certificate of registration by the state."

The following is the list of officers elected for the coming year: President, Grace P. Haskell, The Wentworth Hospital, Dover; first vice-president, Nancy V. Curtice; second vice-president, Ada Van Vrankin; recording secretary and treasurer, Winifred Shears; corresponding secretary, Ida A. Nutter, The City Hospital, Laconia; members to complete the executive board, Blanche Montross Truesdell, Ida F. Shepard, Mabel Potter, and Selina O. Rittenhouse.

It was voted to make the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING the official organ of the association and a committee was appointed to ask all nurses in the state to subscribe for the JOURNAL if they were not already subscribers. The delegate to the Associated Alumnae convention at Richmond tendered her report of the convention and in this report attention was called to the plan for endowing the chair of hospital economics at Teachers' College, New York.

After this report of the delegate was given, it was voted that a committee be appointed by the chair to ask every nurse in the state to give three dollars toward the endowment fund. The committee was appointed as follows: Miss Augusta C. Robertson, The Elliot Hospital, Manchester; Miss Carrie M. Hall, The Margaret Pillsbury Hospital, Concord; Miss Ella McCobb, The Elliot Hospital, Keene.

Dr. Goodwin, assistant superintendent of the New Hampshire State Hospital for the Insane, read a paper, entitled, "Nursing in State Hospitals for the Insane." Dr. Goodwin was followed by Miss M. E. P. Davis. Her subject was, "What Subjects Should Be Taught in Training Schools for Nurses to Best Fit the Nurses for Private Work?" Miss Davis' suggestions and advice were of course those of a woman who has grasped the entire nursing situation, and the members present felt that they had gained much in getting her views.

Other speakers were Dr. Wilkins, of Manchester; Dr. Charles P. Bancroft, superintendent of the New Hampshire State Hospital for the Insane; Mrs. Bancroft, and Dr. Marion L. Bugbee, of Concord. All suggested important ideas as to the work of the association and the education of nurses. The central preparatory school, the eight-hour system and the three years' course were recommended as important.

A paper written by Miss Helen Scott Hay, of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, Chicago, was read by Miss Grace P. Haskell. The board of nurse examiners made their report stating that one business meeting had been held and that forty-six applicants had been recommended to the regent for a state license. The association showed its appreciation of the importance of the work accomplished during the last year by a motion that was made and unanimously carried that the association give to the chairman of the ways and means committee one hundred dollars now, and fifty dollars yearly, until she has received five hundred dollars.

The new president was introduced and addressed the meeting. She urged the necessity of trustees of hospitals being more in touch with nursing affairs and, as a means of accomplishing this, recommended that nurses be represented on the board of trustees of the hospital from which they were graduated.

The next meeting is to be held September 11 at Hanover.

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PENNSYLVANIA.—The Graduate Nurses' Association of the State of Pennsylvania met at Reading, Penna., May 29-31.

One new feature was that there were four open sessions in place of the usual order of having one open and the others closed. This proved so acceptable that the arrangement will be continued at future meetings.

Addresses were made by Mayor Gerber, Mr. F. W. Nicolls, Mrs. L. W. Quintard, Dr. F. E. Howell, Dr. S. L. Kurtz, and Hon. G. A. Endliche.

The Question Box was of such interest to both nurses and layman that another will be conducted at the October meeting. Questions for this meeting should be sent to the secretary.

The social features consisted of a reception, at which Miss Mary Sims, of Haverford, presided as toast mistress, and of two trolley rides over the mountains.

Almost one hundred dollars was raised by individual subscription for the

hospital economics endowment, and it is hoped that much more may be raised by January 1. The members of the association came to Reading feeling much discouraged over the failure of their bill, but they found so much enthusiasm on coming together that they have resolved to take the advice of one speaker and "Try, try again."

The annual meeting will be held at Pittsburg, October 16-18, when officers will be elected.

The Pennsylvania nurses' bill has again been defeated. The bill was introduced on March 20 and failed for lack of a constitutional majority. A motion to reconsider was made and it was again put on the calendar to fail again from the same cause. The opposition came from "special interests" and the "State Committee on Nursing"—an organization consisting of seventy-three members—which issued circulars galore against the "nursing trust." These circulars were scattered broadcast among the doctors and legislators of the state, and so alarmed the rural districts that the bill was defeated.

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TEXAS.—The Texas Graduate Nurses' Association held its first annual meeting at the Shearn Methodist Chapel in Houston on June 3 and 4.

The profession was well represented from all parts of the state. At the opening meeting Dr. S. C. Red delivered an address of welcome and the president, Miss J. S. Cottle, delivered an address in which she referred to criticisms which had been made of state legislation for nurses and in which she pointed out that through proper organization it will be possible to put the profession in better standing with the public. After the secretary's report had been read and some routine business transacted, a luncheon was served at the Rice Hotel.

At the evening session, an address was given by Rev. J. W. Moore, and a paper was read by Miss M. M. McKnight of San Antonio on the importance of state registration.

On June 4 the bill for state registration was revised, read, and accepted by the association. It is hoped that it may be passed by the next legislature.

The next meeting will be held in San Antonio, next April, during the Battle of the Flowers.

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#### REGULAR MEETINGS

BOSTON, MASS.—The "Linda Richards Club," an informal local association composed of seventy-five superintendents and assistant superintendents of hospitals and training schools, gave a luncheon March 30, 1907, at Young's Hotel.

The question as presented by Dr. Bristow in the March number of the JOURNAL "Is the Present System of Training Fair to the Pupil Nurse?" was informally discussed, after which an almost unanimous vote was passed in favor of the three years' course of training.

A motion was also made and unanimously carried, that the sense of the meeting should be expressed in suitable form and sent for publication to the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING and *The Trained Nurse*.

"We believe that a return to the two years' course of training as adopted by certain New York schools is a step backward and opposed to the highest



interest of the public, the medical and nursing profession and the welfare of the hospitals, for the following reasons:

1. The public has been educated to expect much more from the nurse than it did ten years ago. We should be able to supply women qualified to meet the required standard whether it be in the home, the school, the settlement or elsewhere. She is now recognised as an educational and economic factor of great value in the community, therefore sufficient time should be allowed for proper preparation.

2. The medical profession, in its wonderful strides forward, has become accustomed to receive skillful assistance and intelligent coöperation from the nurse. The three years' training makes it possible to give the highest grade of work and continued satisfaction.

3. The advantage of the three years' course of training to the pupil is beyond doubt. In two years it is impossible to give equal and uniform experience in all the departments of a general hospital. She must be hurried from place to place, gaining a cursory and superficial knowledge of each, and in the nervous strain occasioned by the too frequent changes becomes totally unequal to the class work demanded of her. It would be impossible in two years to give a pupil experience in administrative and executive work, now so satisfactorily introduced in the longer course.

The special courses provided by the system of affiliation between hospitals, for the express purpose of better preparation for nurses would be no longer possible. The hospitals frequently lose the services of their classes for several months while they are sent at considerable expense to take these special courses.

4. To the nursing profession, as a whole and individually, a general return to the two years' course would seem a matter of injustice. The present demand upon the graduate nurse makes a broad general professional education imperative. If she is imperfectly prepared she finds herself restricted in usefulness and unable to take advantage of the increasing opportunities for work.

5. Acknowledging that under certain conditions and in certain schools the three years' course would be most unwise we feel that in the great majority of schools the three years' course is both possible and practicable. We are also willing to acknowledge that the best interests of the pupil nurse have been sacrificed in many instances and that much extraneous matter has been brought into the curriculum, yet at the same time we believe that the superintendents of the training schools, throughout the country are keenly alive to the situation and are bravely working, frequently against great difficulties, to bring about a fair, honest system of training.

6. It does not seem reasonable to ascribe the decrease in applicants entirely to the lengthened course. From experience and observation we should not recommend a return to the two years' course as a remedy, but suggest shorter hours, better instruction, comfortable, attractive homes, good food, just treatment and the establishment or non-establishment of an allowance as the conditions would seem to indicate.

7. The hospital benefits from the three years' course owing to the higher class of work obtained from the continued presence of the staff of nurses. We believe that the advantages to the hospital are balanced by the advantages to the nurse and that the obligations of the hospital to the nurse are no greater than those of the nurse to the hospital.

CLARA D. NOYES, superintendent St. Luke's Hospital and Training School, New Bedford, Mass.

MARY H. PATERSON, Supt. Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I.

ANNE CHANDLER PARKER, Supt. Hale Hospital, Haverhill, Mass.

JULIA MAY LEACH, Supt. Salem Hospital, Salem, Mass.

MARY M. RIDDLE, Supt. Newton Hospital, Newton, Mass.

[This report was received too late for publication in June.—Ed.]

BOSTON, MASS.—The last meeting of the season of the Massachusetts General Hospital Alumnae Association was held at the Faulkner Hospital, Jamaica Plain, by invitation of the superintendent, Miss Ruggles. After the routine business, encouraging reports were heard from those in charge of the arrangements for the bazaar to be held at the Pariah Hall, Trinity Church, Boston, on the 4th and 5th of next December. This sale is, as has already been announced, for the benefit of the free bed fund for nurses at the Massachusetts General Hospital. The alumnae association has undertaken this project, and so encouraging are the reports from the heads of different tables, that it begins to look as though possibly the entire amount necessary, namely, \$5000, might be realized by the end of this year. The executive committee of the alumnae association was asked to serve as a general committee on arrangements for the bazaar. All correspondence on the subject will therefore be directed to the secretary, Miss Agnes Aikman, 24 McLean Street, Boston. Contributions of fancy articles may be sent to Miss Dolliver, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, after November 15, or directly to the heads of tables whose names and addresses follow:

Miss Carlisle, infant and fancy work, 31 Dartmouth Street, Boston.

Miss Morris, bags, 4 Brimmer Street, Boston.

Miss Ruggles, sofa cushions, Faulkner Hospital, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Miss Finlay, cake, 356 Beacon Street, Boston.

Miss Haggard, household, Massachusetts Chambers, Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston Street, Boston.

Miss Craigin, flowers, 18 Hereford Street, Boston.

There will be a café, with Miss Anderson of the Baptist Hospital, Boston, in charge, and Miss Partridge, of the Cambridge Hospital, as assistant. Generous contributions of money will be needed to make this part of the sale a success. Money may be sent to either Miss Anderson or Miss Partridge, or, if preferred, promises of gifts of cake, cold meats, etc., may be sent now and delivered at the place of the sale on the morning of December 4.

Class re-unions will be held at different times while the sale is going on. Miss Annie Smith, 103 Pinckney Street, Boston, is desirous of communicating with former graduates concerning this matter, and will be particularly glad to know of present addresses of former members of the school.

After listening to a most interesting account of the recent meeting of the Associated Alumnae Association held at Richmond, the business part of the meeting closed and a delightful hour was spent in walking about the lovely grounds of the hospital, looking over the beautiful new building itself and in the enjoyment of the refreshments which Miss Ruggles' generous hospitality had provided. Altogether it was voted to be one of the pleasantest of the series of meetings held monthly during the past year.

Before adjournment, Miss M. B. Brown was elected an honorary member of the association.

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PHILADELPHIA, PENN.—The regular meeting of the alumnae association of the Woman's Hospital was held at the Graduate Nurses' Club House on May 6. The alumnae have now an endowed room at the Woman's Hospital, and enough money has been raised to furnish the room, which, through the kindness of Mrs. George Earl, Jr., is one of the best in the hospital. A fund is now being raised for the maintenance of the room. Any nurse in good standing who is a graduate of the Woman's Hospital is eligible to admission to the room except when suffering from a contagious disease. Mr. C. P. Peters has presented the alumnae with a paid up insurance policy on the furniture of the room for a period of five years.

Miss Greaney, president of the Graduate Nurses' Club House, extended an invitation to all nurses to become members of that organization, thus lending their support to a movement to create and foster a feeling of good fellowship among nurses. At the close of the meeting, refreshments were served to the members by Miss Casey and Miss Jackson, vice-president and treasurer of the Nurses' Club House.

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ORANGE, N. J.—A regular meeting of the Orange Training-school alumnae association was held at the home of Mrs. Frank Mann, East Orange, on May 22. An extremely interesting and comprehensive report of the Richmond convention was read by Miss Druge, one of the delegates. Some of the questions discussed at the national meeting were brought up and considered. The most important ones, being: "To Whom do the Bedside Records Belong?" and "The Chair of Hospital Economics at Columbia College." After the business meeting, Doctor Winifred Banks gave an able talk on "The Circulation, as Affected by Embolism." All enjoyed the social hour which followed.

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PATERSON, N. J.—The alumnae of the Paterson General Hospital Training School held their regular monthly meeting on May 3. After the business meeting there was a lecture by Miss Emma D. Cushman on her work in Caesarea, Turkey. Following this the alumnae entertained Miss Cushman and the graduating class with a banquet. The room and tables were decorated with the class colors, green and gold.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—The alumnae association of the Columbia and Children's Hospital held its annual meeting June 12, at the Children's Hospital. Sixteen members were present. Reports from the treasurer and of committees were read. The constitution and by-laws were revised. Miss Hewitt, delegate to the Associated Alumnae, read a very interesting report. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Martinus; vice-president, Miss M. E. Jones; treasurer, Miss Jessie Franklin; secretary, Miss Frida Braun.

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TOLEDO, O.—The annual meeting of the alumnae association of the Toledo Hospital Training School was held at the Nurses' Home, on May 10. The fol-

lowing officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Emily Meads (re-elected); first vice-president, Miss Agnes Davidson; second vice-president, Miss Wandschneider; treasurer, Miss Beattie Walker; recording secretary, Miss Jessie Maurries; corresponding secretary, Medora L. Cotton (re-elected).

On May 16 the alumnae association tendered a reception to the class of 1907, which is the first to graduate from the three years' course, at the Collingwood Hall.

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TRIOY, N. Y.—The alumnae association of the Troy City Hospital held its regular monthly meeting on May 6. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Directress, Sister Annie; president, Miss Julia A. Littlefield, R.N.; vice-president, Miss Katharine M. Graham, R.N.; secretary, Miss Mary E. Keane; treasurer, Miss Cecelia M. Toner, R.N. (re-elected). A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the retiring officers for their excellent work.

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ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—The Nurses' alumnae association of the Ensworth Hospital gave a reception for all the graduate nurses in the city on the evening of June 27 at the Nurses' Home.

The visitors were entertained with a musical program and after refreshments were served a city association was discussed, and it was decided that a committee from the sisters' alumnae and from the Ensworth alumnae meet and appoint a committee to organize a city association.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Kings County Hospital association was held at the Reception Hospital, Coney Island, on July 2. There were twelve members present. The revision of the constitution and by-laws was brought before the members, each of whom was given a typewritten copy of the same. The matter was laid aside until the October meeting. The subject of a nurses' club and Kings County Hospital registry for nurses was also put off until the next meeting. The delegate sent to Richmond in May, gave a very fine report.

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PITTSBURG, PA.—A mass meeting of graduate nurses was held June 13 in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, Pittsburg, Pa., for the purpose of disbanding the Padree County Society and forming a new association, to be known as the Allegheny County Association.

Three papers were read, followed by discussions. First, Nurses' Club Houses, by Miss Mary Weir, graduate West Pennsylvania Hospital, superintendent Braddock General Hospital; second, The Advantages and Disadvantages of Club Houses, by Miss Nora B. O'Sullivan, Mercy Hospital; third, District Work, by Miss Heldman Southside, at present district nurse for Columbian Council of Women. Miss Mary Weir was elected president of the association pro tem.; Miss Nora B. O'Sullivan, secretary.

There were eighty graduates present, and several of the pupil nurses from the local hospitals.

CLEVELAND, O.—The annual meeting of the Graduate Nurses' Association was held on Tuesday, May 23, at the rooms of the Visiting Nurse Association.

Reports showed a large gain in membership. The year's work has been very satisfactory. Addresses have been given on topics of interest relating to practical work in different charitable and educational lines—Settlement work, Juvenile Court work, etc. The registry for nurses established three years ago has been most successful. One hundred and sixty are now enrolled. The calls have trebled in the past year.

Election of officers resulted as follows: President, Miss E. M. Ellis, Lakeside Hospital; first vice-president, Mrs. F. A. Fick; second vice-president, Miss Gladwin; recording secretary, Miss F. Smith; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. A. Smith; treasurer, Miss Matilda Johnson; counsellor, Mrs. Hunter Robb.

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CAMDEN, N. J.—The annual meeting of the Nurses' alumnae association of the Cooper Hospital was held in the Board Room of the hospital, June 3. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Miss Mary E. Rockhill, president; Miss Daisy Dolly, first vice-president; Miss Ella Michaels, second vice-president; Miss Mary G. Woods, secretary; Miss Georgia Michaels, treasurer.

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CHICAGO, ILL.—The alumnae of the Lakeside Hospital gave the graduating class of 1907 a luncheon at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Albright on May 31. Seven of the nine graduates were present, the other two being out of the city. Miss Caroline Soellner, president of the alumnae, welcomed the class and guests, and gave the former a cordial invitation to join the association.

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CHICAGO, ILL.—The alumnae association of the Illinois Training School for Nurses gave its annual banquet at the Auditorium Hotel, at which one hundred and fifty-six members and guests were present, the guests being the forty-one members of the graduating class, Mrs. F. A. Smith, Mrs. K. M. Sanders and Miss Katharine Martin. Many out-of-town members were present, among them being one from Bonnie Scotland, and three from the Pacific Coast.

After dinner several toasts were given, Miss Minnie H. Ahrens, 1897, acting as toastmistress. A gavel made of wood from the old church at Jamestown was sent to the association by Miss McIsaac, who was unable to be present.

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CHICAGO, ILL.—At the annual meeting of the alumnae association of the Hahnemann Hospital Miss Ellen Persons was elected president and Miss Nita Womahs secretary.

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CHICAGO, ILL.—At the annual meeting of the alumnae association of St. Joseph's Hospital Miss Lucie Schmidt was appointed president. The annual class-day banquet, held at St. Joseph's Hospital on June 7, was well attended and enjoyed by all present.

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PATERSON, N. J.—The annual meeting of the Paterson General Hospital alumnae association was held on June 4. Officers were elected, business matters attended to and two new members were accepted.



ANN ARBOR, MICH.—The annual meeting of the Nurses' alumnae association of the University of Michigan was held at the University Hospital on June 13. After the business meeting the members present went for a drive about the city and were the guests of Mrs. and Miss Pemberton for dinner. Entertainment was provided for the guests in the evening and all had a most enjoyable time.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—At a meeting of the Hennepin County Graduate Nurses' Association, June 15, Miss Rommell gave an account of the Associated Alumnae meeting. The endowment for the chair in hospital economics was discussed, and a collection was taken to start the fund.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The Hennepin County Graduate Nurses' Association held its regular business meeting on July 10. The society of one hundred and fifty-five members has filed papers for incorporation. On July 16 this association and the Ramsey County Nurses' Association of St. Paul held a picnic together.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The alumnae association of St. Barnabas' Hospital entertained the members of the classes of 1906 and 1907 at its annual banquet. Very entertaining toasts were given, and many out-of-town members were present.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—The Newton Nurses' alumnae association is to hold a fair in November, the proceeds to go to a graduate nurses' home or club. There is to be a booth devoted to doll delegates. The alumnae of the different schools are asked to send a doll each for this booth, by November 1, to Miss Gertrude Melick, 9 Forest Street, Newton Highlands, chairman of the fair committee. (Although not stated in the invitation, it is probably expected that the dolls will be dressed in appropriate school uniforms.)

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The alumnae association of the City and County Hospital Training School gave a banquet on May 14 for the class of 1907. There were twenty-eight present and the occasion was very enjoyable.

HARTFORD, CONN.—At the quarterly meeting of Hartford Hospital Training School alumnae association, June 11, at the Nurses' Residence, the sum of one hundred dollars was pledged towards the endowment of the chair of hospital economics. The splendid demonstration of some practical methods of nursing, given by 158 head nurses and pupil nurses of the school, made the meeting decidedly the most interesting event of the year. Demonstrations were as follows: 1. Typhoid Bath in Portable Tub. Washing Hair—patient in bed. 2. Ether Bed. Child's Restraint. Bier's Method of Passive Congestion. 3. Hypodermoclysis. Fowler's Position. 4. Breast and Abdominal Binder. Preparation of Operating Room in a Private House.

CLEVELAND, O.—The annual meeting of the alumnae association of the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital was held June 5, considerable business being transacted. Plans were made for a bazaar in November to increase the sick benefit fund.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Miss Elsie McDowell; vice-president, Miss Louise Oglesbee; recording secretary, Miss Clara Justice; corresponding secretary, Miss Bertha Honing; treasurer, Mrs. E. Nicely.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The annual meeting of the Nurses' alumnae association of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital was held on May 23. Officers elected were as follows: President, Mrs. Ardella Winstanley; first vice-president, Miss Clara Frantz; second vice-president, Miss Lillian Wilsey; third vice-president, Mrs. Krantz; corresponding secretary, Miss Rosalie Ferree; recording secretary, Miss Gertrude Miller; treasurer, Miss Anna Wiswell. A very interesting report of the convention at Richmond was read by the delegate, Miss E. Wetherill.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The alumnae association of the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania held its fourteenth annual meeting at the Nurses' Home, June 3. Thirty members were present, routine business was transacted, a report of the Richmond convention was read by Miss J. English, and the annual address by the president, Miss L. Giberson, was given. Officers were elected as follows: President, Lydia Giberson; first vice-president, Anna Schulze; second vice-president, Kathryn Brennan; secretary, Jennie English; treasurer, Mrs. M. C. Bains; substitute treasurer, Katharine Kane.

A reception was given for the graduating class, of which a large number attended. Letters of sympathy were sent two sick members.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The alumnae of the Germantown Hospital gave a small entertainment in the form of poster charades to start a fund for defraying the expenses of a delegate to the meeting next May, of the Associated Alumnae, in California. The alumnae gave a tea to the last graduating class, hoping to interest them from the beginning in alumnae affairs.

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PUNXSATAWNEY, PA.—The regular meeting of the Adrian Hospital Alumnae Association was held at the Adrian Hospital, on June 5. Six new members were received into the association making a total membership of twenty-four. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Mrs. C. R. Stevanson, president; Mrs. Herbert Gourley, vice-president; Miss M. L. Jenks, secretary; and Miss Ellen Brian, treasurer.

After the regular business of the society was transacted, a very interesting report of the Associated Alumnae meeting was given by Miss Nettie Miller, superintendent of the training school, who is also an honorary member of the alumnae association.

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BALTIMORE, Md.—The second quarterly meeting of the University of Maryland nurses' alumnae was held in the nurses' assembly room at the hospital,

June 3. The report of the secretary of the entertainment committee for the benefit of the nurse doing tuberculosis work was read and approved, also letters, acknowledging receipt of money, from the Maryland State Association of Graduate Nurses. The report of delegates to the convention in Richmond was received with much interest.

Officers for the year are: President, Miss M. E. Rolph; first vice-president, Miss V. C. Weitzel; second vice-president, Miss N. R. Ferrell; secretary, Miss E. S. F. Featherstone; treasurer, Mrs. Nathan Winslow; members from floor, Miss Bradbury and Miss Roby.

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BALTIMORE, MD.—The alumnae association of the Baltimore City Hospital held its annual meeting at the hospital on June 19. The occasion was rendered unusually interesting by the presence of several out-of-town members. A committee was appointed to raise funds to aid in the purchase of the JOURNAL by the Associated Alumnae. After the regular business, the following officers were elected: President, Miss Sara Ward; vice-president, Miss Adele Bond; secretary, Miss Deasy Mitchell; recording secretary, Sr. M. Mercedes; disbursing treasurer, Sr. M. Alexina; treasurer, Miss A. V. O'Leary. The class of 1907 was proposed for membership, and after the business meeting, the eight members of the class were given a banquet by the alumnae.

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#### PERSONAL

Miss EDITH M. HODGINS and Miss Esther Haven sailed July 9 for Honolulu, Hawaii.

Miss LUCRETIA S. SMART has taken the position of superintendent at the Boston City Hospital Relief Station.

Miss BELLE CROSBY, Margaret Kerr and Margaret Wood, of the Toronto General Hospital are abroad this summer.

Miss SHEARD, St. Luke's Hospital, Utica, N. Y., 1906, is taking post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Miss LEAH FISH, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, has recently taken charge of the operating room of the Grace Hospital, Detroit.

Miss PICKHARDT, superintendent of nurses, Augustana Hospital, Chicago, has left for California to indulge in a lengthy vacation.

Miss E. L. WARR, superintendent of the St. Louis Training School for Nurses, and six nurses, sailed for Europe in June for a two months' tour.

Miss MAY LEST, class of 1905, Columbus State Hospital, has accepted the position of head nurse at the tuberculosis camp at the north end of Columbus.

Miss CORNELIA F. PIERCE, graduate of Sena Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., a Spanish war nurse, of Camp Roosevelt, has been seriously ill at Boston City Hospital.

In July, Miss Mary E. Gladwin, formerly of the Beverly Hospital, Beverly, Mass., took the position of superintendent of nurses at The Woman's Hospital, New York.

Miss MINEVA E. BROPHY has resigned her position as superintendent of the Frances Willard Hospital, Chicago, and is succeeded by Miss Eva J. Shepard who has been her assistant.

Miss FRANCES M. QUAIFF, graduate of the New York Hospital, and formerly superintendent of the Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, sailed for Europe in June for a three months' trip.

Miss L. MAY BUSHEY resigned her position as resident nurse of the North Texas Female College at the end of the school year, to become superintendent of the Natchez Hospital, Natchez, Miss.

Miss LAURA R. MACHALE, superintendent of nurses at St. James' Hospital, Newark, N. J., has resigned and will take a needed rest. She has been in this position for six years, and her resignation is much regretted by all connected with the school.

THE alumnae of the New York Hospital training school have decided to make the *Alumnae News* a permanent feature of their association. It will be edited by Miss M. H. Young. It will contain news items and notices of the alumnae meetings.

Miss ELIZABETH A. GREENE, R.N., assistant superintendent of the New York City Training School for Nurses, has been appointed to succeed Miss Clara W. Dyring, resigned, as superintendent of the Hackley Hospital at Muskegon, Mich.

Miss ELIZABETH GORDON, Toronto General Hospital, recently in charge of a department in the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, has accepted the position of superintendent of the Pueblo Hospital, Pueblo, Colorado, and will take up her duties there September 1.

Miss EVA MOORE, Charity Club Hospital, Roxbury, Mass.; Miss Ida Shepard, Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital, Hanover, N. H.; Miss B. E. Shepard, Concord, N. H.; and Miss Martha Meek, Contagious Hospital, Brookline, Mass., have gone abroad for two months.

Miss GRACE BENTLY, graduate of the Cleveland Training School for Nurses, has been appointed directress of nurses at the Youngstown City Hospital. Miss Effie B. Doverspike has recently accepted the position of head nurse of the operating room of the same hospital.

Miss STELLA RINGER, class of 1907, Lakeside Hospital, Chicago, has taken a position as assistant superintendent and head surgical nurse at Agnew Sanatorium, San Diego, Cal. Miss Gladys St. Denis has gone to Flandreau, South Dakota, as surgical nurse for a surgeon there.

Miss ANNE R. YOUNG, superintendent of nurses at the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse, N. Y., is giving up her position and intends to study medicine. She will be succeeded by Miss Ida Marker, who has been taking the course in Hospital Economics at Teachers' College.

MISS ANNE PATON LETHAM, Presbyterian Hospital, New York, for three years assistant superintendent of nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, will return to America this fall to take up nursing work again. Miss Letham has spent the last two years in Scotland and in Switzerland.

MISS HELEN L. BYRNE, of Pittsburg, Pa., has gone to Roswell, New Mexico, for her health. Miss Byrne is a graduate of Mercy Hospital, Pittsburg. For the past year she has been head nurse of the Eye and Ear Hospital there, and previous to that had charge of one of the private wards at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, O.

MISS MARY L. CONCANON, of the Baltimore City Hospital, class of 1906, has been appointed head nurse of the Mecklenburg Hotel and Sanitarium, Chase City, Va., where she has been on duty for the past three months. Miss Malissa McElheney, 1906, has accepted the position as head nurse of the operating room of St. Mary's Hospital, Clarksburg, W. Va.

MISS ROBERTA MUHS, '07, Illinois Training School, Chicago, has taken the position of superintendent of nurses at Columbus Hospital, Chicago. Miss Lucy Clark, 1899, goes to Brokaw Hospital, Bloomington, Ill., to relieve Miss Flatt, superintendent, who has been granted an extended leave of absence. Mrs. Josephine Barnhart, 1896, has gone to Moline, Ill., to take up district nursing.

MISS LUCY WALKER, who has been for some years superintendent of nurses at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, will resign her position early in September and will not engage in nursing work for the present. She will be greatly missed from nursing ranks, not only by Philadelphia nurses but by all who have known her. She will be succeeded by Miss Emily A. Payne, who was for five years her assistant.

MISS ELEANOR WIMBUSH, a graduate of the Royal Infirmary, Hull, England, and of the Hospital Economics Course, New York, and for eight years superintendent of the Telfair Hospital, Savannah, Ga., has resigned her position and left for her home at Tenington, York, England, being called there on account of illness in her family.

NURSES who intend visiting the Jamestown Exposition this fall will be interested in hearing of a pleasant boarding place, recommended by Mrs. Leah de Lancey Hanger, secretary of the Virginia board of nurse examiners. It is at The Wigwam, Willoughby Beach, Virginia. This is a cool spot, almost surrounded by water, it is very accessible to the exposition, the rooms are comfortable and the fare good.

MRS. CLARRISSA F. DYE, of Philadelphia, a woman of seventy-five years, president of the Association of Army Nurses of the Civil War, is collecting data from the nurses who saw service on the field and in hospitals, with the intention of securing pensions from the government for them, if possible, for many of them are destitute widows too old to work. Mrs. Dye is confident that when the bill is brought up next December it will pass.

MISS HARRIET SOUTHWORTH, a graduate of the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse, N. Y., class 1901, and for the last five years superintendent of the Little Falls (N. Y.) Hospital Association, resigned her position June 1



to take a much needed rest. Miss Southworth was a most efficient superintendent and the association deeply regrets her resignation. Miss Southworth expects to take up institutional work in the fall.

Miss EDITH BUFFER, of the Hahnemann Hospital, Chicago, has recently given up nursing and returned to her home in Dixon, Ill. Miss Annette Hansen has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Parkside Sanitarium, Buffalo, N. Y. Miss Barker, recently engaged in visiting nursing, has again taken up private duty. Miss Bertha Purcell, who for the past three years has served as an army nurse, has just returned from Manila.

DURING the Associated Alumnae meeting at Richmond, a number of subscriptions to the JOURNAL were taken by Miss Agnes Johnston and Miss S. A. Webb. Two of the names given to Miss Webb were lost, by accident, after leaving her hands. One of these has been ascertained through a complaint sent in to the JOURNAL office. Will the other young woman, who gave her subscription money to Miss Webb and who has not received the JOURNAL, kindly report her name to Miss Palmer at the Rochester office of the JOURNAL, as the money is being held until her identity is made known?

Miss MARY MACCONACHIE, St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago, on account of ill health, has been compelled to resign from the Visiting Nurses' Association, and will spend the summer with her brother in South Dakota. Miss Madeline Walsh has returned to Chicago from a four months' trip to Southern California. Miss Christine Pearson has left for Europe to be gone for some time. Miss Margaret McDermott, who has been ill in the hospital for several months, is slowly recovering.

Miss JOHNSTONE, superintendent of nurses, St. Luke's, Chicago, who is recovering from a long illness, has gone to Macinac and expects to resume her hospital duties in September. Miss Emma Cawson has accepted the position as assistant in the Crippled Children's Home. Miss Mack and Miss Falls, who were recently in the Sault Ste. Marie Hospital, have accepted positions in the San Diego County Hospital, San Diego, California. Miss McCallum will be in the Home for Incurables, London, Canada, for several weeks, relieving her sister, who has gone abroad.

Miss MINA LUCKIE, graduate of the Mountain Side Hospital, Montclair, N. J., has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of nurses, at the New Alexandra Marine Hospital, Goderich, Ontario. Miss Lillian Cole, for five years head nurse at the Christian Hospital, Cesarea, Turkey, has sailed again for Turkey, after a year's rest, to take charge of a new missionary hospital at Siras. Mrs. Cornelius Berrien, one of the early graduates of Mountain Side, has just recovered from an attack of typhoid fever. Miss Kate Garrett has retired from active nursing. Miss Alice Guthrie has gone abroad.

**IDLEHOUR.** Martha Parsons Fund. A small house at Dublin, New Hampshire, has been placed at the disposal of tired-out nurses for the four summer months beginning June 1, 1907. The rate for room and board is very small; and the climate cool and delightful. For further particulars apply to Miss Hamilton, 8 The Fenway, Boston; Miss Dolliver; or Dr. Washburn, Massachusetts

General Hospital; Miss Drown; or Dr. Rowe, Boston City Hospital. By writing full name and address to Miss Denison, in Dublin, special tickets can be procured from Boston to Harrisville, the railway station, where a stage going to Dublin meets the trains.

MISS MARY McKECHNIE, who has been superintendent of the Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J., for the past two years, and who has been of great assistance in organizing the work in the new building, will sever her connection with that institution September 1. Her place will be filled by Miss Laura B. Mick, for many years in charge of the Mountain Side Hospital, Montclair, who will enter upon her new duties October 1. During the intervening month Miss Stella Loring will be in charge of the hospital. She is a graduate of the Orange Training School and has been superintendent at Rockford, Ill., and has done district nursing at Peoria. At the conclusion of her engagement she will become head worker in the Orange Valley Nurses' Settlement. Miss M. D. Cox, of the Mountain Side Hospital, and later of the New York Lying-in Hospital, has been appointed superintendent of nurses at Mountain Side, while Miss Mary White, of the Paterson General Hospital, and Miss Orpha Puder, of the Orange Training School, are supervisors.

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#### BIRTHS.

BORN, on July 28, to Mrs. F. G. Parcher, formerly Miss Perkins, of the New York Infirmary Training School, a son.

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#### MARRIAGES

BERTHA A. LAYE, Toronto General Hospital, class of 1902, and William H. Gold, of Parry Sound, were married on June 12.

MISS MILLCENT GEARE, class of 1905, University of Maryland Hospital, Baltimore, to Dr. Page Edmonds, on May 30.

IN Chicago, June 1, Miss Florence Louise McBride, graduate of Marion Sims Hospital, class of 1902, to Mr. William Frederick Waldron.

RHANO AITKIN, Toronto General Hospital, class of 1901, and Dr. Horatio Walker were married on June 15. They are at Cimarron, New Mexico.

AT Woodbine, N. J., May 26, Miss Jessie Goldberg, of Jenkintown, Pa., class of 1904, Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, to Mr. Israel N. Cohen, of Medford, N. J.

MR. HERBERT MARVIN BRANSFORD and Miss Lillian Grace Ellsworth were married at Portland, Oregon, on June 24. They will live at South Bend, Washington.

LILLIAN McCULLOUGH, Toronto General Hospital, class of 1904, and Mr. Burton A. Romans were married on June 20, and will live at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

MR. CLEMENS AUGUST BUGEL and Miss Eleanor Mariada Marr were married on June 5 at West Roxbury, Mass. Their home will be at 47 Mount Vernon Street.

MISS JULIET E. ENDERS, a graduate of the Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, was married on January 8, to Rev. Ulysses Baxter Currie at Shreveport, Louisiana.

ON June 2, at Minneapolis, Miss Marie Rose Jammie to Mr. Edwin Walter Stuhr. Mrs. Stuhr is a Johns Hopkins graduate and has been engaged in visiting nurse work.

A. MAUD M. CRAWFORD, Toronto General Hospital, class of 1889, and Mr. Basil G. Hamilton were married in Winnipeg, on June 29, and will reside at Calgary, Alta.

MR. EDWARD ADELBERT FISHER and Miss Maud Bayley were married on July 3 at Collingwood, Ontario. They will live at 442 South Chestnut Street, Ravenna, Ohio.

AT Greene, N. Y., on January 16, Miss Clair Sanderson, class of 1905, Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, to Mr. Edward DeWitt Smith. They will reside at Greene, N. Y.

ON May 7, Miss Marion Jean MacCready, R.N., a graduate of the Bushwick Hospital, was married to Mr. Tredinck Siede, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They will live at Arlington, N. J.

IN New York City, July 8, Miss Katherine McCormack, class of 1903, Orange Training School, Orange, N. J., and Dr. John E. Vallie. Their future residence will be Lebanon, N. H.

MISS CLARA HOWARD, class of 1889, Blessing Hospital, Quincy, Ill., was married to Mr. James E. Stevens at her home in Whittier. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens will live at 880 Lydia Street, Oakland, Cal.

MISS CASSIE LEOLA ROGERS, a graduate of Bridgeport Hospital Training School, Bridgeport, Conn., class of 1899, was married on July 31, at Saginaw, Michigan, to Mr. Langley Sutherland Foote.

ON June 4, by the Reverend Livingston L. Taylor, Miss May Smith, class of 1905, German Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Dr. William Pfeiffer. Dr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer will reside at 313 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn.

MISS EDITH B. BYERS, class of 1905, Ensworth Hospital, St. Joseph, Mo., was married to Dr. J. S. Laughhead, of Letcher, South Dakota, on June 17. Mrs. Laughhead was president of the Ensworth Alumnae Association.

AT St. Agnes' Chapel, on July 9, Miss Ada M. Dixon, graduate of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, to Mr. W. Dailey, of Franklin Furnace, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Dailey will live at 80 Grand Avenue, Middletown, N. Y.

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OBITUARY

MISS ANNA LYONS, graduate of the Mt. Sinai Training School, class of 1905, died at the hospital on May 16.

MISS BERTHA J. COOKE, class of 1895, Worcester City Hospital Training School, died of pneumonia on July 24. She was a woman of executive ability and noble character.

MISS ELIZABETH HOFFMAN, a graduate of the State Hospital, Scranton, Pa., died on July 21. Resolutions of regret for her loss were adopted by the members of the alumnae association.

MISS HARRIET H. JACKSON, class of 1892, Illinois Training School, while mentally unbalanced, threw herself before a train and was killed. She was a good woman and a good nurse; her friends deplore her tragic end.

MISS FLORENCE BROWN, class of 1902, of the John Proctor Hospital Training School, Peoria, died at the home of her sister at Monica, Ill., June 18, 1907. Miss Brown had been in poor health for six months, which caused her to be despondent and she committed suicide by shooting. Her professional ability was of the highest order, and her sister nurses sincerely regret her loss from their ranks.

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THE Westinghouse Lamp Company, a large manufacturing concern, in New York City, which employs over seven hundred girls, has engaged a nurse to look after the physical welfare of its employees. Her whole time at present is spent in the factory, but the work will probably develop into general welfare work in connection with visiting nursing. Miss Virginia Runyon, a Bellevue graduate, is the nurse engaged.

## TRAINING-SCHOOL NOTES



THE Chicago Polyclinic Hospital has been erecting a new hospital and a new nurses' home.

A NEW nurses' home, a gift from Mr. William T. Evans to the Mountain Side Hospital, is now being erected, at Montclair, N. J.

THE Hahnemann Hospital, Chicago, has lengthened its course of training to three years and hopes to introduce the eight-hour system.

AT the Long Island College Hospital, the eight-hour system is being tested in some of the wards, with the idea of instituting it throughout the entire hospital.

THE new Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, was opened for patients on June 16. For two years the patients have been cared for in the old nurses' home, while the new building was under way. The new building is a fine fire-proof structure with accommodations for three hundred patients.

THE S. R. Smith Infirmary, Staten Island, N. Y., has received a much needed and greatly appreciated gift, a nurses' home, erected by Mrs. George D. Farrar, in memory of her husband. It contains an ample number of bedrooms for the present nursing force, with room for further growth. It has also reception, class and lecture rooms, but no mention is made of dining rooms.

OWING to the increase in the staff of nurses at the Metropolitan Training School, Blackwell's Island, N. Y., it has been necessary to provide additional accommodations, and a new wing is being added to the present Nurses' Home. Work has commenced on the new Nurses' Home, which is to cost about two hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, and which will be located at the north end of the Island.

THE nineteenth annual report of the Morton Hospital of Taunton, Mass., contains the following encouraging statement: "A year or two ago the nurses' course was extended to three years, and since then the graduates are able in return for the additional benefit they now receive, to give better because more thoroughly trained care to their patients. The good results thus obtained have, we think, proved the wisdom of the change."

THE James C. Hart Memorial Building of the Rochester City Hospital was formally opened on the 28th of May. This is a detached building, standing at right angles to the hospital proper, and faces the nurses' home, which was built by Mr. Hart during his life time as a memorial to his wife. It is to be used for obstetrical patients largely, though a few nervous patients will have rooms there while there is accommodation for them. All the arrangements for working and for the comfort of both private and charity patients are modern and complete.



THE Maternity Building of the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, is being torn down to make room for a pavillion for private patients to be commenced at once. The original building, put up in 1883, will also be torn down and rebuilt. The plans provide for new kitchens, laundry, power plant, operating rooms, maternity service, an isolation building, and probably another dormitory for the nurses' home. It is expected that all the buildings will be ready for use by the Fall of 1908.

Two additional scholarships have been given to the nurses of the Toronto General Hospital, each of fifty dollars, to be presented annually, for general proficiency in the intermediate and junior classes. A third has been raised by the alumnae association of twenty-five dollars annually, and a fourth, available until the year 1917, is to be used as an award "to the nurse in her senior year who has most consistently endeavored to maintain aseptic conditions in the treatment of surgical cases and in her work generally about the hospital."

THE Illinois Training School for Nurses, Chicago, is giving a general post-graduate course to nurses of other schools. The eight-hour system is to be put into practice as soon as possible. Ten medical clinics are to be given during the winter for the pupil nurses by well known practitioners of the city. Graduates of the school also will probably be admitted to these clinics, which will be held in the evening. The probationers and junior nurses are to have instruction in physical culture, "to teach them how to take care of themselves." Six scholarships have been given the school, two for each class, of fifty and one hundred dollars each, which will be presented annually for best records in all things,—class work, practical work, and conduct included. The Nurses' Home is being enlarged by an addition which will give about forty more bed-rooms, with enlarged lecture, sitting and dining rooms.

SURGEON-GENERAL Presley M. Rixey, in a recent address before the Garfield Memorial Hospital School for Nurses, in Washington, spoke of his desire for trained nurses in the navy. He said in part: "I hope in the near future to offer to woman nurses service in the care of the sick and injured in the navy, and if the advice of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery had been taken, the sick of the navy at shore stations and in the naval hospitals would, several years ago, have had the valuable aid of woman nurses. I have for more than four years urged upon five different Secretaries of the Navy, and, with their permission, upon Congress, our great need. My action on this question has been so persistent and forceful that I cannot see how we failed; but so it is to-day that we are urgently in need of trained men and women nurses, and as I have so often explained to those upon whom the decision rests, this absence of proper nursing means suffering for those who are unable to help themselves. The Government supplies accomplished physicians and surgeons, with splendidly equipped hospitals and facilities on every ship for the proper care of those sick or injured; in fact, an up-to-date equipment. The one blot upon this splendid establishment is the want of what you represent—trained nursing. My hope and belief and consolation is that our work in the past four years will, during the next Congress, bear fruit, and that we shall within the next year have not only a well-equipped and organized male hospital corps, but a woman nurse corps and dental surgeons."

## PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS



**HOSPITAL SUGGESTIONS:** We get the soap shakers housewives use for dish washing, and use the ends of soap in them for making the soapsuds for enemata.

M. C. W.

IN the back yard, where we have plenty of sunshine, I have had built a rack for airing of mattresses. It is made of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch gas piping—18 feet long and 4 feet wide—and has six pieces put into the ground. It stands about four feet high.

TOP VIEW.



M. C. W.

IN each bathroom and dressing room, we have pieces of newspaper, cut about the size of one-fourth a newspaper, with a string in one corner, holding them together as a hanger. These are used for wrapping soiled pads, or small dressings, thus keeping in the odors. When emptied from the baskets they are less unsightly for the men to handle, and if any pieces are dropped, they do not soil the hands.

M. C. W.

[NOTE.—It is refreshing to have a suggestion like the above which tends to preserve one's sense of decency. Sometimes a pupil nurse seems to lose all she presumably brought to the hospital with her. We have twice been told of nurses who threw soiled vulva pads, without any covering, into the scrap basket of the patient's bedroom, leaving them there to be cared for by any one, and to be seen by any one. In each case the patient was shocked and horrified, but failed to call upon the nurse to perform her duty properly, though in one case a change of nurses was made for this and similar reasons. The pity is that neither the nurse nor the superintendent who was sending her out on cases was informed as to where the trouble lay.—Ed.]

FOR the rubber sheets, I have had racks made, on the plan of the roller-towel rack, except that the rod is about three inches thick, and solid at both ends.

M. C. W.

I WANT to suggest the use of Bon Ami for scouring instruments. After the instruments are boiled, scrub with Bon Ami and lay them aside to dry. Later rub them with a brush and chamois and they will look like new. It is also valuable for windows or any glass.

L. M. B.

IN regard to the item about cocoa in the June JOURNAL,—all cocoa has some combination of starchy material and should be cooked with a little water before the milk is added. Then the milk should not boil, and there will not be an incrustated pan, while the cocoa will be better prepared and more palatable.

L. M. B.

A VISITING nurse in Cleveland has discovered that the little wooden markers used by florists for their plants make excellent tongue depressors. They have the virtue of cheapness and can be destroyed after once using.

IF the neck of a nursing bottle be moistened before the nipple is put on, it will adhere more closely.—*British Journal of Nursing*.

A CORRESPONDENT asked through this column some months ago why so few young children care for vegetables. No one has suggested an answer, but a writer in the *British Journal of Nursing* comments on such a condition as being usual, and suggests that if it is desired to have such a child take vegetables they will sometimes be taken willingly in the form of a thick soup or a purée.

DENTISTS are finding the teeth of many children bad because they have not sufficient exercise in chewing. All our ready-cooked breakfast foods and even bread and milk are too easily swallowed without mastication. Most children need more fruit and vegetables added to their diet as an aid to better teeth, as well as for reasons of general health. As an offset for this lack of friction in mastication, dentists are using a method which they call polishing, which is not only expensive, but annoying, if not painful, to most children, as it is done with an engine and revolving disks. It would at least be cheaper to teach the child to chew.

AT the Exhibition of Social Work and Hygiene held at Berlin, last March, one hint was given that might be adopted with benefit in all American cities. Paper bags were exhibited to be used by bakers to put

their loaves of bread in immediately on taking them from the oven. The bags are sealed at the end, and the consumer is assured that the bread has not been handled by many grimy hands.

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A SUPERINTENDENT of nurses inquires: "To what uses may the partially worn out rubber sheets be put? I use them for rubber pillow cases, when there is enough good; for covering bricks to be used as door stops; for squares to be used under bath tubs and cleaning basins; and for making up the head of the anæsthetic beds."

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Do any of your readers know of a simple elevator that can be put into a house at little expense to be used to carry an invalid from one floor to the next—a distance of about nine feet?

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R. I. P.

CAN you give me the name of a small garbage burner that might be placed in the basement of our institution for the burning of dressings, etc.? I should like something with which gas may be used as fuel.

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I. R. F.

WILL you kindly give me the method employed in the most advanced hospitals for handling and disinfecting the linen soiled with excreta from typhoid fever? If you could give it in detail with name of disinfectant used and length of time necessary for linen to remain in it, before it is safe to send it to a laundry, you will very greatly oblige me.

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SUBSCRIBER.

It is hoped that there may be answers to this question from several hospitals of good standing. The necessity for the use of a disinfectant is a somewhat disputed point. Almost anything of a disinfecting character will coagulate the albumin in the discharges, making it more difficult to wash the clothing, and resulting in stained linen, which will have an objectionable odor.

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In a number of British nursing journals, and in some of our own newspapers, we have seen announcements, in a general way, of nurses being appointed on steamships to look after the welfare of the sick passengers. We have not been able to learn, however, the names of these steamship companies or any of the particulars as to methods of appointment, compensation, or the position occupied by such nurses on ship-board. Can any of our readers give us this information for publication in this column.

## BOOK REVIEWS



**INTRODUCTION OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES, INCLUDING THEIR CAUSE AND MANNER OF TRANSMISSION.**—By Willard Langfeld, A.B., M.B., (Johns Hopkins) Professor of Bacteriology and Clinical Medicine, John A. Creighton Medical College, Omaha; Visiting Physician, St. Joseph's and Douglas County Hospitals, and Bacteriologist, the Omaha City Board of Health. With an Introduction by Lewellys F. Barker, Professor of Medicine at the Johns Hopkins University. With Thirty-three Illustrations. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

In the present volume we have a book which is quite novel in the treatment of the subject "Infectious Diseases." The book combines with an ordinary text book on the subject as indicated in the title of the book an important addition in the chapter on "Bacteriology"—another on "Parasites" and a third—"The Collection and Examination of Secretions and Excretions," the whole making an important addition to nursing literature. The nursing proper in infectious diseases the author does not at all concern himself with, leaving that part of the subject to the department of clinic teaching where it properly belongs. The book confines itself to the teaching of the causes of disease-infection, the avenues of exit of infectious diseases and parasites from the body, the manner in which infectious disease agents enter the body—disinfectants and disinfection, prophylaxis—predisposing or contributing causes, etc., etc. The reasons why the nurse besides being "medical assistant to the doctor" must also be a sanitarian in the strictest sense, is made plain to the reader as is also the need for her being equipped with specific information and an eternal vigilance in the use of the same. The style is particularly pleasing, as simple as the subject permits and almost free from the technical expressions which bewilder the uninitiated.

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**TALKS TO FIRST YEAR NURSES.** By Alfred Hawes, M.D. Whitcomb & Barrows, Boston.

This volume is designed for the instruction of first year nurses;—at least so the author announces in a brief fore-word of introduction. Just why the book has been written, except to net for its author the re-



cepts which a nursing text book brings, one hardly understands. It is of little use for reference, none whatever as a text book. First year nurses are not usually required to assume charge of the operating room—they are not as a rule given the nursing of laparotomies except under supervision; nor do first year nurses often find themselves occupied with the cares of obstetrical nursing. Should any first year nurse find herself launched forth on any emergent case in these departments and turn confidently to Dr. Hawes' manual to help her out of her difficulties the chances are that she would find herself "beautifully left," as vulgar parlance hath it.

The whole book is so brief—the subjects so lightly touched upon, as to be unintelligible to one who has not already some knowledge of them; and to such, absolutely useless, as it contains nothing untouched by other writers. Anatomy in twelve pages with similar flying glimpses of the physiological subjects—the organs of the body, and their functions; a passing hail to materia medica, bacteria, anesthetics, laparotomies and obstetrics—these sum up the book which is well written and put forth in very attractive style. The question is why offer the book to nurses who would never be deluded into the belief that they had gained a knowledge of any of the subjects offered therein.

The author aims to prevent confusion in the mind of the first year nurse to whom a multitude of new subjects is often bewildering—unfortunately he has not given enough subject matter to set the mind at rest; one wants more or nothing at all.

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**LATERAL CURVATURE OF THE SPINE AND ROUND SHOULDERS.** By Robert W. Lovett, M.D., Associate Surgeon to the Children's Hospital, Boston; Surgeon to the Infants' Hospital; Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery, Harvard Medical School; Member of the American Orthopedic Association; Korrespondierende Mitglieder Der Deutschen Gesellschaft Für Orthopädische Chirurgia. With 154 Illustrations. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1013 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

The field of orthopedic surgery possesses peculiar interest to the nurse,—for it is here that she finds some of her best opportunities of proving herself the efficient co-worker with the surgeon as well as his indispensable assistant. Here too she finds her patient most dependent upon her for the alleviations to a tedious and often uncomfortable treatment or it may be that to the nurse is entrusted the gymnastic exercises which so often form an important feature in the case. Though

not written for nurses, it is a work which nurses will do well to have by them, especially those engaged in children's hospitals, where an early recognition of defects is important, as much preventive work may be done by correcting faulty attitudes, encouraging proper adjustment of the body, etc. Upon this account, too, to the school nurse, that personage whom we are delighted to welcome as a fixture among us, the book is to be especially recommended as the writer lays great stress upon the public school as a cause of curvature of the spine—the school fatigue, school furniture, school ennui, are mentioned as contributing causes of disease of the spine. The author gives credit to many writers whose experimental and clinical work he has drawn upon; and the text by constant reference to great authorities both at home and abroad, shows how great a field has been gone over and how much matter has been abridged and adapted to the present volume. The book is neat and dignified in binding and while imposing in appearance on a library shelf, is easily carried and can be tucked away in a travelling bag with perfect convenience.

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G. P. Putnam and Company of New York announce the publication of Miss Maxwell's book for the 15th of August, just too late for review in this issue.

The Macmillan Company of New York are to put out Miss McIsaac's book on the first of September.



## CHANGES IN THE ARMY NURSE CORPS



RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL FOR TWO MONTHS, ENDING JULY 11, 1907.

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ANDRESEN, MATHILDA C., graduate of the Kansas City General Hospital, 1906, appointed and assigned to duty at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco.

COOK, ETHEL F., transferred from Base Hospital, Iloilo, to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, Department of the Visayas, P. I., for duty.

DENAHY, MARIE, recently arrived in the Philippines, assigned to duty at the Division Hospital, Manila.

DUNCAN, ADELAIDE, recently arrived in the Philippines, assigned to duty at the Division Hospital, Manila.

FISHER, IZA, recently arrived in the Philippines, assigned to duty at the Division Hospital, Manila.

GILMER, MARY FRANK, graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, Richmond, Va., 1906; appointed and assigned to duty at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

HAEFNER, EMMA, detail as chief nurse at Base Hospital, Iloilo, revoked; after serving as nurse at the same post for a short time was discharged at own request in the Philippines.

HEFFERNAN, JOSEPHINE R., now serving at General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, under orders to sail to Manila on Transport leaving San Francisco July 5, for duty in the Philippines Division.

HIMES, M. VIRGINIA, transferred from the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco to duty on the Transport *Crook* en route to Honolulu and Alaska and return to San Francisco.

KENNEDY, MARY J., transferred from General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco to duty on the Transport *Crook* en route to Honolulu and Alaska and return to San Francisco.

McHUGH, CECILIA, formerly on duty at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, discharged.

MITCHELL, BERTHA, graduate of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 1907; appointed and assigned to duty at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

**NILES, FLORENCE ADELE**, graduate of the City and County Hospital, San Francisco, 1902; appointed and assigned to duty at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

**PHILIPPENS, MINNIE A.**, transferred from Base Hospital, Iloilo, to Camp Bumpua, Leyte, P. I., for duty.

**THOMAS, ELIZABETH D.**, now serving at General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, under orders to sail to Manila on Transport leaving San Francisco July 5, for duty in the Philippines Division.

**THOMPSON, DOMA E.**, formerly chief nurse, General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, under orders for discharge at the expiration of her leave of absence.

**TIMME, MINNA C.**, recently arrived in the Philippines, assigned to duty at the Division Hospital, Manila.



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